

By Nixon Unit on Top Firms

Probe Cites Fund-Raising Pressure

(Continued from Page 1)
Mr. Connor said that Mr. Stans suggested that the allied gift should be made early—before the new federal requirement covering contributions took effect in April, 1972. He was turned down. But Mr. Connor later gave \$1,125 to Democrats for Nixon. Allied, like other chemical firms, had had confrontations with the government on pollution issues.

Approach Worked Well

More often, the Stans-Kalmbach approach seems to have worked phenomenally well. For example, in interviews and statements, the

following encounters were disclosed:

● Early in 1972, Mr. Stans solicited in California his "old friend" Charles E. (Tex) Thornton, the head of Litton Industries, a conglomerate under strong official criticism for delivery delays and enormous cost overruns on defense contracts. The asking figure was \$100,000—"or it may have been more," Mr. Thornton said through a spokesman.

Mr. Thornton said that he told Mr. Stans, "There was no way Litton executives could be asked to pool such a large con-

tribution. Nonetheless, Mr. Thornton said that personal contributions by himself and Roy L. Ash, then Litton president and now director of the Office of Management and Budget in the White House, probably had brought total Litton executives' gifts to near \$100,000.

● The Lockheed Corp. chairman, Daniel Haughton, said that Mr. Stans also sought \$100,000 from him, to be collected from executives of the company, also in defense contract-overrun difficulties. Mr. Haughton said that some funds were raised, but the total "did not approach \$100,000."

● Lynn A. Townsend, the board chairman of the Chrysler Corp., said that he was called on by Mr. Kalmbach in Detroit in August, 1971, and was asked for an amount he cannot now recall. That was at a time when the auto industry, and particularly Chrysler, was preparing an aggressive campaign to relax or delay the federal air-pollution standards on engine exhaust emissions required by the Clean Air Act of 1970, which the Nixon administration also had opposed. Mr. Townsend said that individual Chrysler executives, pooling their gifts through a company-administered fund, gave the Nixon campaign an undisclosed amount. The emission standards later were postponed for a year.

● The Ford Motor Co. said that it was not approached by any Republican fund-raiser, but Mr. Kalmbach subsequently turned up in a statement released on Thursday by Pierre V. Hefner, the personal lawyer of Henry Ford II, as the solicitor early in 1972 of an unreported \$50,000 to the Nixon campaign directly from Mr. Ford.

● According to a spokesman at General Motors, Mr. Stans and Mr. Kalmbach were "among others" who contacted executives for contributions in late 1971. "We don't know who contributed or how much," a spokesman said.

● Carl Gerstacher, chairman of the Dow Chemical Co., said that Mr. Stans had called on him for a contribution "of \$100,000 or more." He said he gave \$2,000.

● Mr. Stans, who had resigned five months earlier as secretary of commerce, met at the White House on July 27 of last year with executives of the carpet industry from the South who were anxious about the scope of federal fabric flammability standards then pending in the department. Within two weeks, two Georgia carpet executives, Martin B. "Bud" Sereetan of Coronet Industries and Eugene T. Barwick of Barwick Industries, Inc., began a flow of contributions that eventually appeared in campaign disclosure reports as \$100,000 from Mr. Sereetan and \$100,000 from Mr. Barwick. The flammability standards, now under the jurisdiction of the independent Consumer Protection Agency, still have not been set.

The list of other company executives who told The Times last week that they had been approached by Mr. Stans or Mr. Kalmbach included those of International Business Machines Corp., W.R. Grace, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., General Electric Co., General Dynamics Corp., Georgia-Pacific Corp. and the American Express Co.

The recently subpoenaed but still-secret list of contributors has been dubbed "Rose Mary's Baby" because it was compiled by Rose Mary Woods, Mr. Nixon's personal secretary, its existence had been denied until recently by Republican finance officials.

King Denies Plot To Form Greek Regime in Exile

ROME, July 15 (Reuters).—Deposed King Constantine of Greece denied yesterday that he was involved in a plot to form a government in exile abroad two Greek Navy destroyers.

Such a suggestion was part of the campaign being directed against him because of the pending referendum aimed at establishing Greece as a republic, the king said in a statement issued by his spokesman.

The Greek Defense Ministry said in Athens Friday that Capt. Nicholas Pappas, commander of the Greek destroyer Velos, was behind the plot to set up a government in exile. He and his crew took their ship to the Italian port of Fiumicino in May.

The Defense Ministry said that Capt. Pappas approached the commander of the Greek destroyer Ierax on Thursday in the French port of Saint-Raphael. It claimed that Capt. Pappas tried to persuade the Ierax captain to take the two vessels to Fiumicino, where King Constantine and former Premier Constantine Karamanlis would go on board to form the government in exile.

3 Killed on Spanish Train

VIVERO, Spain, July 15 (UPI).—Police today said three persons died and 51 were injured, 16 of them seriously, when a three-car passenger train jumped the tracks near the northeast coastal town of Coras.



WAR TRIMMINGS—South Vietnamese marine giving buddy a haircut amid ruins of Quang Tri City, the provincial capital destroyed in fighting last year. Saigon troops now hold the town but Viet Cong forces still possess much of countryside.

At Senate Hearing Today

Ex-SAC Major to Tell of Secret U.S. Raids

(Continued from Page 1)
bombing," the officer said, "and that's why I argued and argued with these people. I said we got to do it legally, and they'd say, no—Sen. Fulbright might find out about it."

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In a declassified summary of air operations provided earlier this year to Sen. Hughes, the Air Force did not list any B-52 strikes into Cambodia until May 1970. Mr. Knight, confirmed that he had been requested to testify tomorrow before the Senate committee and said that he was ready to provide the names and addresses of other former Strategic Air Command officers who would be willing to testify. "We were all SAC," Mr. Knight said. "If somebody could have punched the right number into the right spot, they could have had us bombing China if they wanted to."

The former major, who said he joined the Air Force in 1958, served for varying times in Southeast Asia in 1967, 1968 and 1969, usually flying as a navigator for a KC-135 tanker jet. In February, 1970, he said, he was assigned to Operating Location 21 of the First Combat Evaluation Group, SAC radar outpost in Bien Hoa, South Vietnam, that served to guide B-52s from Guam and elsewhere to their targets as well as to compute the correct time and angle of the bombing runs. This and similar

radar sites were given the code name "Skyspot," Mr. Knight said. Mr. Knight said that he served as operations officer for the site. He explained that his job was to insure that the daily bombing orders for B-52 strikes—known as "frags"—were properly relayed by radio and computer to the pilots as they flew overhead on their way to the target areas. Afterward, the strike reports—which noted the coordinates of the target area and time of attacks, as well as results of the bombing—were filled out and forwarded to Seventh Air Force headquarters in Saigon.

He said that the daily bombing orders for the B-52 missions were coordinated by three headquarters—the Seventh Air Force in Saigon; the Eighth Air Force on Guam; a Strategic Air Command unit, and the Military Assistance Command Vietnam, headed in 1970 by Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, now the Army Chief of Staff.

"As soon as I got there," Mr. Knight recalled, "the site commander, a lieutenant colonel called me in and said, 'I've got to brief you on something. From time to time we conduct special missions, and here's what will happen.'"

"We will get a regular frag from Saigon," Mr. Knight quoted his superior as saying, and explained that "regular frag" meant a list of target areas for B-52 raids inside South Vietnam, "and this fellow from Saigon will call, and all he will say on the phone is that a man is flying to see you. Meet the plane and this guy will get off and hand you an envelope."

That envelope, Mr. Knight continued, contained highly classified targeting instructions listing sites inside Cambodia that were to be bombed. "These were the real targets," the former major said of the hand-carried list, "and the regular frags (relayed to the radar site through normal communications) would become the cover targets and always be in South Vietnam."

Under Cover of Darkness

Mr. Knight said that the hand-delivered orders always arrived in the early evening and the subsequent raids were flown at night "because there wouldn't be anybody flying around to notice that the bombs didn't fall where the frags showed." He was referring to U.S. aircraft, he said.

He explained the subsequent reporting of the illegal raids this way: "Okay—we had the cover targets, the real targets and ran the mission. What we would do is take the cover target information and work it up (as if the bombs actually had been dropped inside South Vietnam). Then we'd take the actual targets through the computers and get all that worked up. After the mission, we took the cover target's reports and sent it in to Saigon."

"As for the actual target material," Mr. Knight noted, "I was required to wait until daylight and then go outside and burn it." The orders to destroy the evidence in daylight stemmed from the fear of his superiors that some of the computer tape and other material would somehow be inadvertently dropped and discovered.

"At 9 in the morning, I had a number in Saigon to call and say that 'the ball game was complete'—which meant that I had burned the paperwork," he said. The officials in Saigon were highly sensitive about that aspect of his mission, the ex-major related. "One morning I went back to my hooch and fell asleep without calling and all hell broke loose," he said. "They called up screaming bloody murder."

Mr. Knight identified the source of the order as the Strategic Air Command's ADVON group, a

coordinating agency in Saigon that relayed intelligence and target information between Military Assistance Command officials and the Eighth Air Force on Guam.

"A friend of mine who worked in Saigon intelligence once told me that there were only a dozen people in MACV who knew about these runs," Mr. Knight said. "I tried to find out once and was very brusquely told not to ask. Each guy got the same briefing when he arrived so he wouldn't know who authorized it," he said. "When you were replaced you told your replacement the same story that you had been told."

Nonetheless, Mr. Knight said, he learned from colleagues that similar falsifications were carried out by officers at other Strategic Air Command radar sites in South Vietnam. One site, in the northern part of South Vietnam, he said, was responsible for reported B-52 missions into Laos and North Vietnam. Some of the B-52 raids in Laos were made public, he added, "but we were doing a lot more there than they would tell the world."

Gen. Abrams Cited

On at least one occasion, Mr. Knight said, he was told that Gen. Abrams was aware of the falsified missions. This, he said, was in late April of 1970, just before the Cambodian invasion. Twelve to 14 secret B-52 raids into Cambodia were scheduled through the special bombing channel but the computer at the radar site broke down—meaning that the missions would have to be delayed. "After some flap," Mr. Knight said, "MACV called and said, 'The general wants to know what you people need to make those runs tonight.'"

Mr. Knight, who is studying for a master's degree in history at Memphis State University, said he was constantly in a "moral dilemma" while serving at the radar station.

"I wasn't a dove," he said. "I was all for what we were doing. This is what put me in such a moral dilemma. I knew the way we were doing it was wrong." "I talked to other guys over there about it and it was very frustrating. They'd say, 'We gotta do it.' I began to wonder whether I was the only sane guy over there or else everybody else was crazy. I was just out of step."

Data on Millions Of GIs Destroyed In Fire at Files

OVERLAND, Mo., July 15 (AP).—Cleanup operations began yesterday on the charred sixth floor of the Military Personnel Records Center here after the extinguishing of a fire that destroyed millions of records of former servicemen and women.

The general alarm fire, which broke out on the top floor of the million-square-foot building early Thursday, blasted until men from 20 suburban St. Louis fire departments brought it under control about noon Friday.

The center contains about 56 million files on service personnel from all branches. More than 20 million files of pre-1960 Army and Air Force veterans were housed on the sixth floor.

But Negotiations Go On

Laos Battlefields Are Quiet Despite Lack of Settlement

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 15 (NYT).—Laos has essentially liquidated its share of the Indo-China war, despite the absence of a formal settlement between the warring sides here during the last five months of negotiations. "Laos has shown the way," a Western diplomat said. "If only Cambodia and Vietnam would now copy the Laotian model, there would be peace. All it takes is the will to stop killing."

During the last two weeks, the Vietnamese government has charged the Communist-led Pathet Lao with fewer than 10 violations, all of them minor. The reports are the lowest level of hostilities recorded in Laos in many years.

In many parts of the country, units of the opposing sides virtually are living with each other, and some of the incidents that occur are more the result of personal quarrels than of war.

Administration Suspended

The main difficulty is that until the government of Prince Souvanna Phouma and the Pathet Lao work out a final settlement, the administration of the nation remains suspended.

Under the terms of the Feb. 21 cease-fire agreement in Laos, a coalition government was to have been formed within 30 days, in which key government posts were to be shared equally by both sides. To the same period, a protocol fixing final military arrangements also was to have been signed. Despite continuous negotiations, neither has been done.

Following the formation of a coalition government, a further period of 60 days was stipulated, in which prisoner exchanges and the withdrawal of foreign troops were to have been completed, among other things.

North Vietnamese and American-led Thai "volunteers," meanwhile, remain on Laotian soil. Talks are slated on six or seven major difficulties between the two sides, sources say.

Among them is Pathet Lao insistence on the stationing of three battalions of Pathet Lao troops in Vientiane and two battalions in the royal capital of Luang Prabang to provide security for Pathet Lao officials in the new government.

Stationing of Troops

Prince Souvanna has agreed to the stationing of some Pathet Lao security troops here, perhaps two or three companies, but nothing like three battalions. Pathet Lao delegate to Vientiane, Col. Soti Phetray, returned to the de facto Pathet Lao capital at Sam Neua, presumably to receive new negotiating instructions.

Clashes Near Kontum

The command also said government forces counterattacked Communist-led troops in a series of clashes west of the provincial capital of Kontum in the Central Highlands.

A communiqué said that Communist-command troops launched several infantry and artillery attacks against South Vietnam positions in the highlands region. The Saigon command said 12 North Vietnamese, Viet Cong troops were killed and put government losses at two dead and 22 wounded.

The command reported 73 alleged violations of the Vietnam cease-fire during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today.

Countdown Is Set On Skylab Flight

CAPE KENNEDY, July 15 (AP).—The countdown for the manned Skylab-2 mission began at 0400 GMT Monday, space officials announced.

Navy Capt. Alan Bean, Dr. Owen Garriott and Marine Maj. Jack Lousma will begin a 56-day mission in the Skylab space station after lift-off July 28 at 1205 GMT.

The initial countdown by engineers preparing the Saturn rocket and Apollo spacecraft for launch will continue until a hold Friday morning. The countdown will be picked up July 26 at 1200 GMT for the last 47 hours before launch.

There are hopes here that he may return this week with new and more acceptable terms.

"If the other side shows good faith, we Laotians can quickly arrive at a solution among ourselves," said Pheng Phongsavanh, Prince Souvanna's chief negotiator. He said that he did not believe events in neighboring Cambodia should have any effect on a Laotian settlement, whatever their outcome.

Defense Alert Is Ordered In Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, July 15 (AP).—The Cambodian military high command placed all armed forces on a red alert yesterday to guard against any insurgent attacks on the city's outer defenses.

The measure required all military personnel to remain at their headquarters until further notice. It also tightened security inside the capital.

Under the alert, all unemployed persons were ordered conscripted into the service and all men between 18 and 36 were required to report for induction.

There was no indication of whether the high command had intelligence indicating the likelihood of new attacks.

About 11 miles north of Phnom Penh, U.S. F-4 fighter-bombers and Cambodian gunners misalignedly killed or wounded about 20 villagers caught in a crossfire yesterday, field reports said.

Tried to Flee

The reports said the villagers, including two children, were held captive by Communist-led insurgents at Chrey Laos. Some of them died and others were wounded when, as they tried to flee from their captors, they ran into the crossfire.

Ten government soldiers also were reported killed in the battle. The fighting was between a government battalion garrisoned at Chrey Laos and an undetermined number of insurgents, who crossed the Tonle Sap River and crossed Highway 5, three miles east, and invaded a village Thursday night.

In South Vietnam, the military command reported that Communist-led forces battered government troops in the Saigon area with more than 100 rounds of rockets and mortars as fighting increased throughout the country.

Clashes Near Kontum

The command also said government forces counterattacked Communist-led troops in a series of clashes west of the provincial capital of Kontum in the Central Highlands.

A communiqué said that Communist-command troops launched several infantry and artillery attacks against South Vietnam positions in the highlands region. The Saigon command said 12 North Vietnamese, Viet Cong troops were killed and put government losses at two dead and 22 wounded.

The command reported 73 alleged violations of the Vietnam cease-fire during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today.

Countdown Is Set On Skylab Flight

CAPE KENNEDY, July 15 (AP).—The countdown for the manned Skylab-2 mission began at 0400 GMT Monday, space officials announced.

Navy Capt. Alan Bean, Dr. Owen Garriott and Marine Maj. Jack Lousma will begin a 56-day mission in the Skylab space station after lift-off July 28 at 1205 GMT.

The initial countdown by engineers preparing the Saturn rocket and Apollo spacecraft for launch will continue until a hold Friday morning. The countdown will be picked up July 26 at 1200 GMT for the last 47 hours before launch.

Cox Names Heads Of Probes Tied To Bugging Case

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI).—Special prosecutor Archibald Cox expanded his Watergate investigation yesterday by appointing two men to pursue related inquiries into 1972 election campaign "dirty tricks" and the White House security squad known as the "Plumbers."

Mr. Cox said William H. Merrill, 50, a lawyer with 23 years of trial experience, will head the "Plumbers" investigation and Richard Davis, 27, will supervise a task force checking into "allegations of espionage, disruption, fictitious publication and other so-called 'dirty tricks' during the 1972 presidential campaign."

Mr. Merrill was chief assistant U.S. attorney in Detroit from 1961-66. He is a Democrat and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1968. Mr. Davis has been an assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York since 1970, specializing in corruption investigations.

Mr. Cox's announcement said Mr. Merrill would focus on the White House special investigations unit and its role in the 1971 burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

U.S. Train Crash Kills 5

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 15 (AP).—Five Southern Railroad crew members were killed yesterday when a freight train plummeted down a 40-foot embankment after running over a washed-out portion of track, 20 miles west of here, authorities said.

The finest place to buy the worlds finest watches.

PATEK PHILIPPE
ROLEX
IWC-SCHAFFHAUSEN
BULOVA-ACCUTRON
CORUM

Bahnhofstrasse 31
Corner Bärenpassage, Zürich
Tel. (01) 25 88 60
"Under the golden clock"

3 Killed on Spanish Train

VIVERO, Spain, July 15 (UPI).—Police today said three persons died and 51 were injured, 16 of them seriously, when a three-car passenger train jumped the tracks near the northeast coastal town of Coras.

OFFICIAL STUDENT FLIGHTS TO ALL DESTINATIONS

ATHENS TEL AVIV \$39.90

PARIS ROME \$39.90

PARIS: SSTs, 125 Ave. Champs-Élysées. Tel.: 720-28-18.

ROME: ESTC, 302 via Cavour. Tel.: 6780206.

LONDON MOSCOW \$59.90

ROME ATHENS \$39.10

LONDON: SSTs, 16 Great Newport St. Tel.: 240 2389.

LONDON: BUSTA, 44 Goudge St. Tel.: 5744401.

LONDON BANGKOK \$189.90

TRANSATLANTIC FROM \$100

ATHENS: BUSTA, 7 Fillesimon St. Tel.: 232 874.

WEATHER

	° F	° C	Clouds
ALGERIA	21	70	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Rain
ANKARA	22	72	Shower
ANTWERP	22	72	Sunny
BARCELONA	27	81	Fair
BELGRADE	27	81	Fair
BELLEVILLE	27	81	Cloudy
BERLIN	27	81	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	27	81	Cloudy
CAIRO	27	81	Sunny
CASABLANCA	27	81	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Overcast
DUBLIN	15	59	Fair
KINSHASA	15	59	Cloudy
FLORENCE	22	72	Overcast
FRANKFURT	22	72	Overcast
GENEVA	22	72	Rain
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Fair
LISBON	27	81	Fair
LONDON	16	61	Rain
LYON	22	72	Cloudy
MILAN	22	72	Cloudy
MONTREAL	27	81	Cloudy
MOSCOW	27	81	Cloudy
MUNICH	27	81	Cloudy
NEW YORK	27	81	Cloudy
NICE	27	81	Shower
OSLO	27	81	Sunny
PARIS	27	81	Rain
PRAGUE	27	81	Cloudy
REIMS	27	81	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	27	81	Fair
TEHRAN	27	81	Fair
TEL AVIV	27	81	Sunny
TUNIS	27	81	Sunny
VENICE	27	81	Cloudy
WARSAW	27	81	Fair
WASHINGTON	27	81	Cloudy
ZURICH	27	81	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. City at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Senate Weighs Appointment

Ex-Spy Says Colby Slanted Reports by CIA From Saigon

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 15 (NYT).—A former Washington chief of spy activity in Vietnam for the Central Intelligence Agency has charged that William E. Colby, President Nixon's nominee as the new CIA director, provided slanted intelligence data, submitted misinformation and permitted American funds to be used in rigging a 1961 election in South Vietnam.

Senate Unit Trims, Votes Aid Measure

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved a \$1.5-billion foreign economic aid bill, which for the first time would subsidize exports to developing countries.

The bill is more than 25 percent below the administration's request of \$1.8 billion. Much of the reduction came from the administration's program for reconstruction of Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam.

The administration had sought \$532 million for these countries, but the committee trimmed it to \$378 million. No money was requested or provided for North Vietnam.

Over the objections of the Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, and the committee chairman, J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., the committee voted for U.S. bilateral assistance to programs such as population planning, rural development and nutrition.

The vote was 12 to 3, with Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, joining Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Fulbright in opposition. The bill provides for export subsidy programs tailored along the lines of the Food for Peace Act, would permit 30-year, 3 percent loans to poor countries for purchase of American goods needed to build up their economies.

Credit Loans

"We're not going to be financing face powder and wine," Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., chief sponsor of the bill, said, pledging the new U.S. export development credit funds would be used primarily for such items as irrigation pumps and fencing that are beyond the means of developing countries to finance themselves.

The bill provides that at least half the development assistance outlays must be in the form of easy credit loans, rather than grants.

The measure contains a strict ban on use of any U.S. funds to finance military operations by other countries in Southeast Asia, such as using funds to pay for "volunteers" from Thailand or South Vietnamese bombing in Cambodia.

The committee voted unanimously for an amendment by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., to cut off funds at once for U.S. bombing in Cambodia. However, the bill was not enacted before the Aug. 15 cutoff approved earlier this week.

The measure now is expected to go to the Senate Finance Committee before it is submitted for consideration by the Senate.

Sen. Baker Raised \$185,000 Before New Election Law

WASHINGTON, July 15 (NYT).—Sen. Howard M. Baker Jr. raised \$185,000 from undisclosed sources in his re-election campaign last year before the full-reporting requirements became effective on April 7, 1972, under the new federal election law. The unattributed funds represent about one-sixth of his \$1.1-million fund for the full year as reported to the secretary of the Senate.

Sen. Baker, a Tennessee Republican and the vice-chairman of the Senate's Watergate committee, is the only member of the seven-man panel who was up for re-election last year and whose campaign financing is thus subject to the more stringent reporting requirements of the new law.

A spokesman for Sen. Baker said Friday that the senator's 1972 campaign was in "total compliance" with the law. The spokesman here and Sen. Baker's campaign treasurer in Tennessee both doubted that they would volunteer to go beyond the law and name all the contributors of the pre-April 7 funds, including the results of a Washington fundraising affair in January or February, 1972.

Dorothy Oldham, a Nashville, Tenn., businesswoman who was Sen. Baker's chief fund-raiser last year, said Friday that "less than \$100,000" was raised in Washington. He said he thought it would be "unfair to the troops" to name the persons who gave money—assuming they did so secretly—before April 7.

Common Cause, the so-called Citizens' Lobby, is pressing a suit to make President Nixon's campaign committee disclose the names of persons who gave about \$20 million before April 7.

Senate Armed Services Committee, which is currently considering Mr. Colby's nomination. He has also given them to some newsmen.

The gist of Mr. Sakwa's accusation is that Mr. Colby, who served as Saigon station chief for the CIA from 1959 to 1962, was free-wheeling and did not provide Washington with accurate information under the deteriorating situation under the government of the late President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Hostile Letters

Committee sources, however, who have examined Mr. Sakwa's material, said that they did not believe it would jeopardize Mr. Colby's chances for confirmation by the Senate.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., the acting chairman of the committee, said that the committee had received many letters hostile to the CIA in recent weeks while Mr. Colby's nomination was before it. But he said that he did not think Mr. Sakwa's information would hold up approval of Mr. Colby.

A CIA spokesman said that Mr. Colby had already commented on Mr. Sakwa's documents to the committee and that no further comment would be made.

Mr. Colby, a career intelligence agent, whose experience goes back to World War II duty with the Office of Strategic Services, has received strong endorsement from many high-ranking former CIA officials.

Dirty Tricks Division

Mr. Sakwa left the CIA in 1962 after working for a year as a special assistant to Richard M. Bissell Jr., the deputy director of plans. The title given the head of all covert activity—the so-called "dirty tricks" division.

Mr. Bissell said in an interview at his home in Farmington, Conn., that Mr. Sakwa worked for him after being forced out of the previous job related to South Vietnam, and that he submitted several memos complaining about the way policy was being implemented in South Vietnam. He said that he did not believe Mr. Sakwa's complaints were taken very seriously at the time.

Mr. Bissell said that Mr. Colby was "first-rate" and that he had no complaints against him.

Mr. Sakwa, in a statement to the committee, submitted to R. James Woolsey, the general counsel, said:

"Since it is difficult if not impossible for the Congress to judge the qualifications of a covert operator, I am supplying you with information permitting you to obtain documents which will prove: Mr. Colby is an uncontrollable agent, he slanted intelligence, submitted misinformation and permitted U.S. funds to be used in rigging the 1961 election in South Vietnam, while he was Saigon chief of station."

The information consisted mostly of file numbers of classified messages between Washington and Saigon.

Mr. Sakwa said in an interview at his apartment in the Foggy Bottom section of Washington that he copied the numbers when he left the agency in 1962 for a two-year stint at the State Department. He left government service in 1964 and is now a consultant.

Memo Supplied

In addition, he supplied five memos that he said were given to Mr. Bissell on the situation in Vietnam. One of these, dated Oct. 5, 1961, complained about the "rigging" of the election on April 9 that year in which Diem got 90 percent of the vote.

He asserted that, although foreign intelligence agencies knew the election was fixed by the Saigon administration, Mr. Colby reported optimistically from South Vietnam on May 22, 1961, that "it was clear the president won a solid majority everywhere on his own merits."

"I cannot account for Mr. Colby's report," Mr. Sakwa said, adding: "Other officers who have been in Saigon have described it as being totally divorced from reality. One possible explanation is that Mr. Colby accepted Far Eastern division policy and has tailored his reports to fit this policy. In any event, I think the report is inaccurate."

Weyand Again Sees Lon Nol; Trip Ends

PHNOM PENH, July 15 (Reuters).—The commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific, Gen. Frederick C. Weyand, had a second meeting yesterday with President Lon Nol yesterday before returning to Saigon, the official Khmer press agency reported today. Gen. Weyand left for the United States last night.

Gen. Weyand, who had been on a fact-finding tour of South Vietnam and Cambodia, was accompanied at the meeting by three U.S. generals and Ambassador Eugene C. Swank. Gen. Weyand will become the Army's deputy chief of staff after his return to Washington.



TEARS OF JOY—Attorney Joel Greenberg (in light suit) with the four happy Polish gypsies who were temporarily allowed to stay in New York. From left to right: Helen Hornjak, her small daughter, Agatha, her brother, Robert Kolompar, her husband, Jan.

Four Well-Traveled Poles to Get Hearing on U.S. Entry

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP).—

Four Poles who made five transatlantic trips in as many days were released from formal custody on Friday by the U.S. Immigration Service. They are scheduled for a hearing Tuesday on their status.

Jan Hornjak, 23, and Robert Kolompar, 20, were released from

an immigration dormitory in Manhattan after each posted bond of \$1,500. Mr. Hornjak's wife, Helen, 23, and their daughter, Agatha, 4, were released without bond after being held under guard overnight at a motel at Kennedy International Airport.

The four arrived here from Milan on July 8. They were denied entry by the United States because they were traveling with stolen West German passports, authorities said. After the denial of admission, they crossed the Atlantic four more times, arriving at Kennedy for the third time on Thursday, when the Immigration Service halted their journey in an attempt to clarify their status.

First Employed at Vietnam DMZ

Detection Devices on U.S.-Mexico Border

By David A. Andelman

WASHINGTON, July 15 (NYT).—A complex series of electronic devices, similar in nature to the ill-fated "McNamara Line" in Vietnam, is being implanted along the 2,000-mile border between the United States and Mexico and may be completed as early as mid-1974, according to sources in the border patrol and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The electronic "fence," begun in a test program nearly three years ago in the 65-mile Chula Vista sector along the California-Mexico border, includes a sophisticated series of pressure-sensitive devices, buried wires and infrared detection equipment.

Because the devices are designed to detect the presence and movement of people, the electronic line is expected to provide "intrusion prevention" for both illegal aliens and drug smugglers moving across the border.

In the Chula Vista area last year, 128,889 persons were apprehended while trying to cross the border illegally. More than 30,000 of the arrests were attributed to the presence of the electronic fence.

Criticized in Congress

More than \$15 million has been earmarked in the coming fiscal year for the program, which is already drawing criticism from some members of Congress who have expressed concern that the "tradition of maintaining the border without armed troops" might be broken.

Some of the devices are so sensitive that, according to a military police officer who worked with the same type in Vietnam, "they can detect anything that moves—giving an indication of movement, volume of movement, precisely what is moving."

The sensors include "geophones," a type of seismic microphone buried in the ground to

transmit wireless detection of ground movement and its type and volume; "strain-sensitive cable," buried wires that stretch, transmitting a blip to a receiving station whenever anything produces pressure on that area of ground or within 150 feet of it; and infrared detectors that respond to body heat.

Border patrol officers who have used the devices for more than two years in the Chula Vista sector said that the devices resulted in 20 to 30 percent of the apprehensions of illegal entrants in the last year.

Reaction to the existence of the electronic fence has not been universally favorable. Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, D., Texas, said, "The concept of a barrier was repugnant to me because I felt there would be some inherent 'international psychological repercussions' that should be evaluated before any commitment is made."

"I believe techniques now available, such as helicopter surveillance and other normal procedures, would be more than adequate if the border patrol is staffed at a sufficient level, which it hasn't been."

System for Vietnam

The first such sensor system was proposed in 1967 for installation along the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Vietnam and along portions of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in an effort to detect North Vietnamese troop and supply movements.

The system was quickly dubbed the "McNamara Line," named for Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense.

Much of the criticism that ultimately caused that idea to die was that the line could be easily breached by sending through large decoy detachments at one point, drawing off responding units and allowing a main force to enter the line at another point.

Tass Criticizes Post's Backing of 2 Munich Radios

MOSCOW, July 15 (Reuters).—Tass criticized The Washington Post Friday for supporting the continuing operation of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, the Munich-based American stations which broadcast to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

It said The Post acknowledged in an editorial (NYT, July 12) that the radio stations were sending broadcasts which were "tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of the countries for which they are intended."

But the newspaper expressed the view that such interference was of a legitimate nature and, therefore, the stations could continue with "a clear conscience," Tass added.

"The 'radio saboteurs' connections with the CIA as well as with the contents of the broadcasts convinced broad sections of public opinion in the West that support for 'Liberty' and 'Free Europe' radio stations is by no means the best way for establishing mutual understanding between capitalist and Socialist countries," Tass said.

U.S. Shifts, Now Seeks Easing Of Limits on Trade With East

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, July 15 (NYT).—The United States, which used to be the main force pressing Western Europeans to outlaw a number of items for export to Communist countries on strategic grounds, is now pushing for more exceptions to the banned list.

The about-face in the American position came about on Jan. 1, it was learned from U.S. officials dealing with East-West trade in Vienna.

Now, when the coordinating committee for the Western allied Trade Embargo Committee meets, the American sources say, the United States is the major sector for clearance of new types of products it can sell to the East. "Cocoon," as the coordinating committee is known, was set up in 1949 as the major Western economic arm in the cold war and has met weekly since then. Japan and the members of NATO, except Iceland, participate in the regular meetings.

Cocoon was intended to make sure that strategic goods did not leak through to the East as a result of competition among concerns in different Western countries.

Pattern of Operation

Until this year, the pattern of its operation tended to be an effort by the United States to prevent others from selling items that Washington forbade its own concerns to export.

The committee and the lists it drew up were strictly secret for many years, and there is still a reflex effort at secrecy, although it is conceded that the Soviet Union must obviously know when a shipment is refused.

Two reviews of the forbidden list have been made recently. They reduced the number of banned items from many hundreds down to what was described as "less than 50." The list consists almost entirely of arms, materials such as boron that are critical to atomic weaponry, and the highly sophisticated electronic technology for use in modern weapons manufacture.

There was a time in the 1950s when the United States and West Germany argued sharply about a West German company's contract to sell 40-inch pipe to the Soviet Union for a gas line. At the time, the sale was barred, but the restriction was later relaxed and the line has been built.

Natural Gas Contracts

Now, American concerns are negotiating contracts worth billions of dollars to help the Soviet Union develop natural gas resources.

"We no longer use the shotgun approach," S. Douglas Martin of the American East-West Trade Center in Vienna said recently. "We don't ban whole categories of items. Our job here is not to enforce controls."

The Vienna center was opened June 13 for the specific purpose of helping American businessmen organize sales forays into Eastern Europe.

The Vienna center seeks especially to help small and medium-sized firms.

Harvard Seeking \$15 Million From Industry in Japan

TOKYO, July 15 (NYT).—Edwin O. Reischauer, an Asian scholar and a former U.S. ambassador here, has returned to Tokyo to invite Japanese industry to participate in the funding of a \$15-million program for Japanese studies planned at Harvard University.

The center, to be called the Japan Institute, would offer "an opportunity to take immediate steps which can contribute significantly to understanding and the betterment of relations between Japan and the United States," says a letter introducing the plan. It is signed by Prof. John K. Fairbank, chairman of the Harvard Council on East Asian Affairs, and Mr. Reischauer, the associate chairman.

Mr. Reischauer has presented the outline of the project to leading Tokyo financiers.

The proposals include a \$4-million construction program to include a new building for the institute next to the science complex on the Cambridge, Mass., campus.

The plan also includes \$1 million each for two new professorial chairs on Japanese government and international relations and Japanese business administration, and \$6 million for research programs relating to Japan in existing Harvard institutions. The remaining \$3 million in the program would be allotted to a library budget and various operating funds.

"The 'radio saboteurs' connections with the CIA as well as with the contents of the broadcasts convinced broad sections of public opinion in the West that support for 'Liberty' and 'Free Europe' radio stations is by no means the best way for establishing mutual understanding between capitalist and Socialist countries," Tass said.

Japan Stung By Change in U.S. Meeting

Some Aides Drop Trip For Talks on Trade

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, July 15 (NYT).—A sudden scaling down of the American representation in cabinet-level talks with Japan this week has disappointed the protocol-conscious Japanese, who will now have to deal with officials of lower rank on the U.S. side in important areas of the discussions to be held here tomorrow and Tuesday.

The withdrawal of two key cabinet members and a top economic official from the American team, reportedly because of the imminent announcement of Phase-4 in President Nixon's anti-inflation program, has been taken by the Japanese as one more in a series of setbacks to relations between the two countries.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the leader of the American delegation, and Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent, who have now arrived in Tokyo, were to have been accompanied by George P. Shultz, the secretary of the Treasury; Earl Butz, the secretary of agriculture; and Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers.

Rogers Reassures Japan

Mr. Shultz, Mr. Butz and Mr. Stein withdrew from the mission virtually at the last minute, leaving important economic discussions in the hands of second-tier officials.

Mr. Rogers, in an arrival statement today, apologized for the absence of his colleagues, saying that they were needed in Washington for Phase-4. He attempted to reassure the Japanese that the United States places "the highest value" on the partnership between the two countries, which he described as "fundamental to a more stable, prosperous and cooperative world."

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira heads the Japanese team of seven cabinet members. The participants in the annual discussions, begun 12 years ago and alternating between Tokyo and Washington, are known formally as the Joint Japan-U.S. Trade Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.

The Japanese are especially distressed by the absence of Mr. Butz, from whom they had hoped to draw a firm assurance that the United States will give high priority to Japan's needs when allocating exports of farm goods. The entire Japanese nation was badly shaken last month when Washington put a temporary ban on exports of soybeans, considered indispensable in the Japanese diet.

Japan obtains 32 percent of its imports of soybeans, the most important source of protein here next to fish, from the United States. The subsequent tightening of the restrictions alarmed some of the Japanese fears but left many of them wondering what the next blow would be.

El Al to Cut Fares

TEL AVIV, July 15 (AP).—Israel's national airline, El Al, today announced an agreement with the American Civil Aviation Board for a new round-trip tourist air fare between New York and Tel Aviv that is 25 percent below existing group fares. The fare, for tourists traveling in groups of 10 or more, is \$585, valid for the off season from Oct. 15 to the end of March.

Pope Goes to Villa

CASSELGANDOLFO, Italy, July 15 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI arrived at his summer villa of Cassegandolfo to begin a two-month stay.

Pan Am's own terminal at Kennedy Airport is the most streamlined gateway to the USA.

When you've paid to fly, you shouldn't have far to walk: A few steps take you to a short escalator leading to immigration control, and your baggage.

36 customs points are ready to speed you on your way. And if you've time to spare, there are new shops, bars and lounges. Direct connections to major US cities with Allegheny Airlines.

For details, see your Travel Agent or call Pan Am. Offices in major European cities including:

Paris 225 9200, Frankfurt 23 05 91, London 734 7292.

The world's most experienced airline

PAN AM

MEISTER means "master"

MEISTER WATCHES ZURICH thirty-three Bahnhofstrasse

a good address for good watches

special departments for fine clocks & silver

branch store also at Holiday Inn Airport Zürich-Kloten

OMEGA TISSOT AUDEMARS PIGUET VACHERON CONSTANTIN

Le Louvre, Notre-Dame, l'Arc de Triomphe and...

L'ARCADE CHAUMET

The most beautifully imaginative jewels and objets d'art in Paris - 12 PLACE VENDOME.

The Papers

President Nixon's illness has evoked a measure of concern on all sides which mitigates the asperities of the Watergate investigation. It has also postponed a very significant meeting—significant in its constitutional aspects as well as in its current importance—between the President and Sen. Sam Ervin.

At issue is how—and whether—Mr. Nixon will cooperate with Mr. Ervin's committee to clarify the central point remaining in its study of Watergate and its corollaries: the President's own knowledge and responsibilities with respect to the illegal activities summed up by Watergate.

That some officers of the Nixon administration were actively involved in the preparations for the kind of action typified by breaking into the Democratic national headquarters has been established; that they and others were at least aware of efforts to cover up such actions is also on the record. For the selection of such persons, and the creation of the administrative system that made their acts possible, Mr. Nixon is responsible, and in a broad sense he has accepted that responsibility.

The political judgment on the President, then, is and must be severe. But the legal judgment, the one which might justify the invocation of constitutional sanctions, remains clouded. There has been contradictory testimony concerning his information about, and condonation of, the actual illegalities resulting from the attempts to maintain gov-

ernmental security, to obtain political intelligence—and to re-elect Mr. Nixon. And there are contradictory opinions about what the President can and should do to clarify the doubts.

Acceptance has grown of the fact that Mr. Nixon cannot be personally subpoenaed to appear before a Senate committee, although even here it may be questioned whether the precedents fully apply. There is a wider belief that White House papers should be made available—but again, there is dispute over just what papers, how selected, and by whom. Perhaps Mr. Ervin and Mr. Nixon, after the latter's recovery, can come to amicable agreement on the method of preventing either a fishing expedition at large among the White House papers or the kind of selective process that would leave the impression that the truth was being willfully concealed. Perhaps they may decide on some confidential, respected and impartial arbiter who would guard the legitimate interests of White House confidentiality and presidential prerogative as well as the national necessity for knowing the truth about Watergate.

It is to be hoped that they will. For otherwise there would be a major confrontation between President and Congress, or a continuing cloud that would hang black and heavy over the remaining period of Mr. Nixon's tenure. For the health of the nation—and of a goodly portion of the world—both should be avoided.

Uncertain Trumpets

The dollar rallied earlier last week, spurred by reports that the central bank governors, meeting in Basel, had agreed to come to its defense. The United States let it be known that it had increased its arrangements to "swap" dollars for foreign currencies from \$12 billion to \$18 billion, but refused to say whether or not the Federal Reserve Bank of New York would or would not actually intervene in markets to support the dollar.

As the week wore on, participants in foreign-exchange markets were testing how much support for the dollar there really was. The markets seemed to find the actual support that was forthcoming less impressive than the rumors of coming support had been.

That the dollar is in fact being supported is beyond doubt. The West German and Belgian central banks have publicly announced that they have been buying dollars in the market. It is inconceivable that these foreign central banks would have done so after the Basel agreement without American collaboration. The U.S. government still refuses to say whether it has been buying dollars itself, but this is merely a technical distinction—or a political one, designed to forestall congressional critics who are opposed to any dollar support by this government. Furthermore, the administration is internally divided and uncertain as to how much support should be given.

Considering the enormous volume of dollar holdings of private corporations and specu-

tors, it would certainly be a mistake for the United States and other governments to give speculators a clear target to shoot at—that is, a fixed price for the dollar which the central banks would be willing to defend through hell and high water. Present swap arrangements and U.S. gold reserves are in no way adequate for this task. The technicians who manage foreign-exchange operations for the New York Fed and other central banks are trying to help the market regain its confidence in the dollar, preventing an irrational plummeting of its value, which could be disastrous for this country and others.

The market would probably respond less uncertainly if there were a clearer statement by the U.S. government of its cooperation with foreign governments to defend the dollar. Of even greater help in strengthening confidence in the dollar would be evidence that the U.S. government means to adopt and stick to firm anti-inflation policies—and that genuine progress is being made by the Committee of Twenty of the International Monetary Fund toward a reformed world monetary system that will be less crisis-prone than either the now dead fixed-rate Bretton Woods system or the present state of disorderly floating, and growing export, import and capital controls.

Unfortunately, the trumpets of both the Nixon administration and the other members of the International Monetary Fund remain uncertain, and the markets remain confused.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Peron to Power'

Having been elected last March on a slogan of "Campora to government, Peron to power," it is not surprising and was perhaps inevitable that Dr. Hector J. Campora would step down as president of Argentina to make way for his aging but still charismatic mentor.

It appears probable that this is what Juan Peron had in mind all along. The separation of power from responsibility never did make sense, especially in view of the colorless Peronist coalition together, much less a divided nation that is badly in need of unifying leadership to overcome serious economic and social difficulties.

Although there is little doubt that adoring Argentines will return Peron to the seat of power in new national elections, it is extremely doubtful that this reincarnated legend can provide the leadership and facile solutions that they expect. The shooting fray that aborted the ex-dictator's planned tri-

umphal return from 13 years of exile last month demonstrated divisions in the Peronist coalition that no amount of charisma at the top can overcome. The shambles in which he left a once thriving economy after nine years of reckless rule hardly commends Peron as the man to restore Argentina's economic health.

Worst of all, the return of Peron to real power, even if by acclamation, spells the end of a short-lived effort to reintroduce democratic civilian rule in the Argentine. At 77, Peron may have mellowed but it is unlikely that he has lost the taste for dictatorship that characterized his earlier regime. The only question is whether Peron will tyrannize Argentines in tandem with the military that once deposed him or whether these two traditional rivals for power in Buenos Aires will have another falling out, precipitating a new era of civil strife. In either case, the near future is not promising for Argentina or its hemispheric neighbors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Caetano in Britain

The evidence for massacre in Portuguese Mozambique last December looks very strong and requires thorough, impartial investigation. But this is, strictly speaking, irrelevant to the question of whether the Portuguese prime minister should ever have been invited to London this week.

Portugal, it is true, like Greece, is our ally in NATO. But she is not one in good stand-

ing, since it is well established that Lisbon has been using in her African wars arms which were specifically earmarked for the defense of Western Europe.

To invite Dr. Caetano to what is frankly a jamboree is to confuse a military ally with a political friend and to risk misleading not only the British public but a host of Africans who will never understand why we fetter their oppressors.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

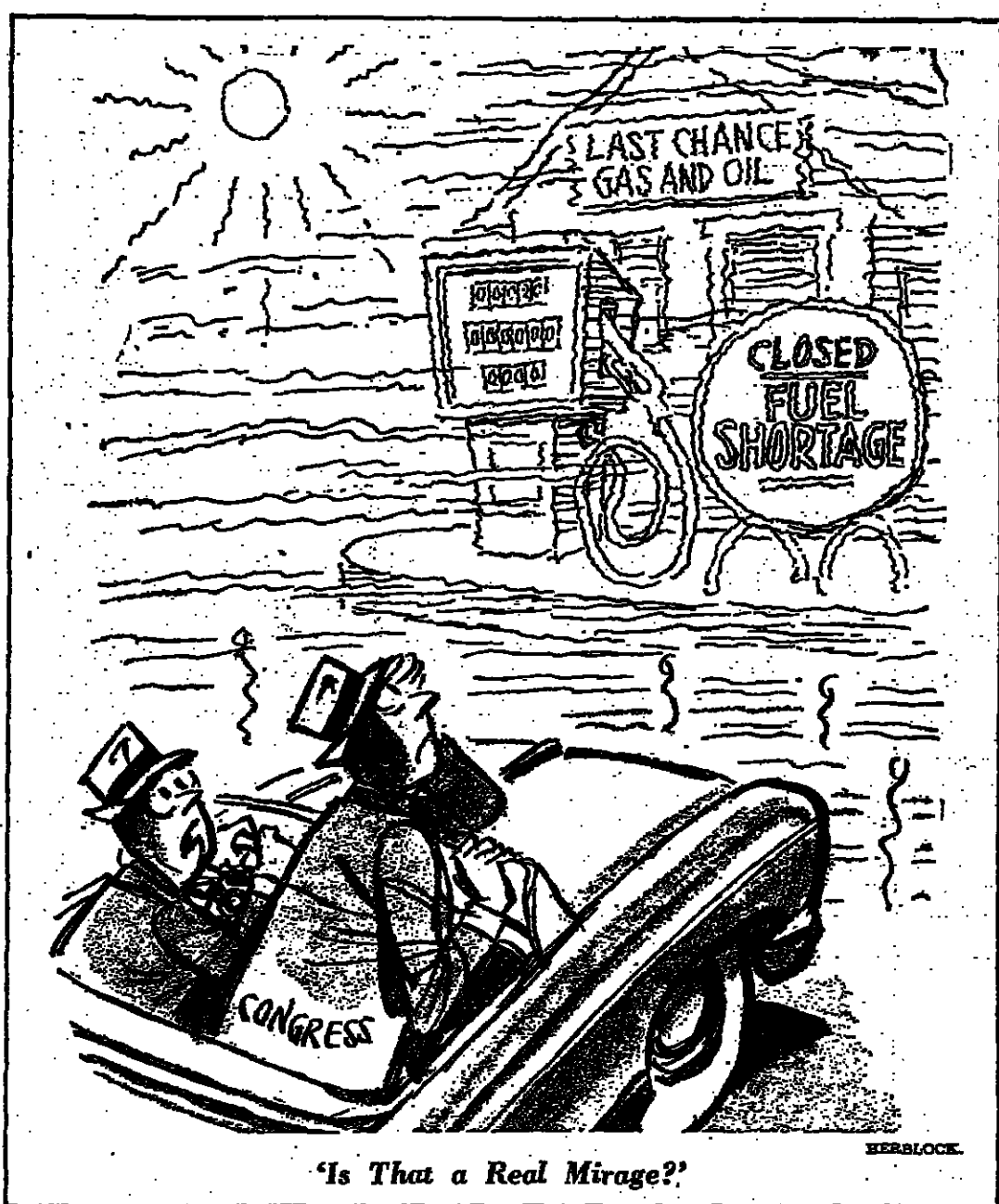
July 16, 1898

NEW YORK—With the fall of Santiago, it is time now to recall the glorious conduct of our own New York boys, the 1st Regiment. They were magnificent, officers and men alike. To name only a few: Major John Jacob Astor, Mr. William A. Chanler, who was mentioned by General Wheeler for gallantry, and Colonel "Teddy" Roosevelt, who was recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Fifty Years Ago

July 16, 1923

MUNICH—Several persons were injured yesterday in a scuffle with the police when they resisted attempts to disperse after they were told to do so by the authorities. The demonstration was led by Herr Adolf Hitler and his followers who were out, if not in large numbers, then certainly in loud voice. The police allowed them to march for a while but broke them up after a one hour march.



Pompidou II — Statesman

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Under both De Gaulle and Pompidou, the Fifth Republic's foreign policy has been directed from the Elysee Palace and, on all important issues, personally supervised by the president. Pompidou even went so far as to install his "Kissinger," Michel Jobert, as foreign minister.

Therefore, the best way to effectively ascertain France's view on major points is to ascertain that of its astute president. It would appear at this juncture that Pompidou worries increasingly that Europe is being shunted aside in a power triangulation shaping up among Washington, Moscow and Peking.

Moreover, he is said to fear the ultimate implication of the past year's Nixon-Breshnev negotiations may, in superpower eyes, relegate Europe to a status approximating that of the Middle East—vitality important but not worth fighting over.

Europe played no direct part in the spectacular meetings arranged by Washington with Chinese and Soviet leaders. The Common Market community of nine was insufficiently unified and developed to be considered a truly great power.

Brandt's Formula

Yet France feels Europe should be in a position to influence global matters such as easing East-West tensions, and it never should forget its own security. Pompidou clearly accepts Willy Brandt's formula—"détente plus defense."

But now there are hints of superpower deals about which Europe is leery and seeks elucidation. There is no fear that Nixon and Breshnev made any secret agreements. Yet it is apparent to the Elysee that the United States and the Soviet Union have in effect committed themselves not to make war. This is taken to mean that if other countries make war, Washington and Moscow will try to limit it and stay out.

In any theoretical—if unapologetic—East-West confrontation in this area, this interpretation indicates conflict would be limited to the European theater. That is what is meant by turning Europe into a "Middle East"; there could be a showdown between allies or surrogates of America and Russia but the superpowers would avoid direct involvement.

Although both Nixon and Breshnev have taken pains to speak warmly and sympathetically to France, the French aren't yet confident that the future may hold. They wonder if a neo-isolationist mood is growing in the U.S.A. where people might say: "We won't die for Bonn or Paris," just as, in 1939, appeasement-minded Frenchmen asked: "Is it worth dying for Danzig?"

Excellent Relations

Relations between this country and the United States are excellent. A turn for the better had already come while De Gaulle was still president. Paris believes Washington regards France as a loyal ally even though it has withdrawn from the NATO organization (not the Atlantic treaty).

But in this evolving world Pompidou is understood to see the need for valorizing European defense. Presumably this means both working actively to make the international situation less dangerous and also developing Europe's military potential. The latter inevitably would have to include greater nuclear strength.

At present such strength is limited to the national forces of France and Britain. However, Washington hints it would have no objection were London to make pur-

available to France (in order to build up a Franco-British "European" nuclear force) certain U.S. secrets so far shared by America with Britain alone.

Nevertheless, it is evident to the French that without a political body—there can be no European nuclear force and that is not yet on the horizon. Furthermore, specific corollaries are involved.

1) France feels it must complete the present stage of its own national nuclear development before it can contemplate any different atomic defense course. 2) Were Britain to join France in an independent European force, this might dangerously complicate relationships with Moscow. And 3) the attitude of West Germany presents a special problem.

Paris appreciates that Bonn can accept an American nuclear umbrella without feeling humiliated. The United States is distant and the umbrella provides real shelter. But Bonn doesn't seem inclined to accept subordination to an Anglo-French "European" umbrella. And resentment against such a shift could encourage dangerous neutralism among the Germans.

These complex subjects lie at the heart of policy thinking here today. The trends add possibilities being studied will require no new policies or decisions for a considerable time to come. But a different panorama may be unfolding and France wishes to be aware of all its implications. Right now the cloud is only the size of Nixon's hand.

New Democratic Rifts

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Practical Democratic politicians, while salivating over Watergate, have a rising fear of their own: that the 1974 national party conference will become a bloody arena of ideological assault from the party's left wing.

On the short term, the conference may attempt to reconstitute the Democratic National Committee so as to result in the purge of moderate Robert Strauss as chairman before his term ends in 1976. On the long term, the conference may attempt to lay the groundwork for a radically reformed Democratic party requiring ideological tests for membership, thus transforming the two-party system.

All this has ominous overtones of four years ago when the McGovern Commission quietly revolutionized the rules of Democratic presidential selection while party regulars napped. This time, while the 1974 conference is planned by the party's Charter Commission, the regulars are again bored by foggy debates over procedure. The McGovern reformers are in command.

The national party conference to write a party charter is, in fact, a legacy of the McGovern-dominated national convention in Miami Beach. Almost unnoticed, the convention required a mid-term national conference.

But apprehensions eased when Terry Sanford, former governor of North Carolina and now president of Duke University, was named chairman of the Charter Commission. Regulars felt that Sanford, no wild-eyed radical, could keep the 1974 conference in order. No practical politician could see any good coming out of a mid-term conference, but they felt at least that Sanford would limit any damage.

From the beginning, however, Sanford tangled with Strauss. While Strauss's quest for unity was charming most of the party from Ted Kennedy to George Wallace, his relations with Sanford chilled. Sanford was accused by Strauss's friends of using the Charter Commission to promote his presidential ambitions.

But in recent months, it has become clear that much more than one man's ambition is at stake. The Charter Commission has become the haven for anti-Strauss sentiment.

The brilliant Rick Stearns, architect of the McGovern reforms and now an aide to the senator, is deeply influential in the commission's work. Spencer Oliver, whom Strauss has been trying to

cratic state chairmen's group, is not directly involved in the Charter Commission but is close to both Sanford and Stearns (and, in fact, introduced them). Joe Grandinason, a hard-boiled McGovern operative who is the commission's director of field operations, is passionately anti-Strauss. The commission's regional staffers do not disguise their disdain for the party's national chairman.

What makes this pertinent is the 1974 party conference's power to change the membership of the National Committee—stack it, in effect, to oust Strauss. One plan would reduce Southern votes, moving the committee's power balance leftward.

The commission's activity transcends Bob Strauss, however. If Strauss is the commission's operational godfather, its ideological godfather is Prof. James MacGregor Burns. Active in the Charter Commission's work, Burns has long advocated sewing the Democratic party into an ideological straitjacket excluding all conservatives. The sewing machine, he has written, is the annual party conference.

Europeanize Party

Therefore, moderates are concerned that the 1974 conference will attempt to "Europeanize" the party—tailor it to Western European parties with membership cards, party dogma and strict discipline. Although nothing that ambitious will be ventured this soon, the party charter to be drafted next year could be a step down that grim path.

The problem facing mainstream Democrats festered then in McGovern commission days: the only Democrats devoting time and energies to such lethal games are the activists on the left. Sanford's critics complain bitterly that the commission's next meeting has been scheduled at Colorado State University July 21-23. Some party regulars on the commission don't want to spend a midsummer weekend sleeping in a dormitory, eating in college cafeterias and considering disputatious points of arcane procedure.

The same holds true for the 1974 conference itself, which may be even more unrepresentative of the party than the 1972 convention. If its delegates are picked through the caucus system, Sanford told us he has no intention of trying to reconstitute the National Committee, purge Strauss or "Europeanize" the party. But considering his staff and the probable delegates to the 1974 conference, it is at least questionable whether Terry Sanford can control the tiger of reform he now rides.

To Living With Division 2 Koreas Move Closer

By Don Oberdorfer

SEOUL—One year after the surprise joint communiqué revealing secret dealings taking place between North Korea and South Korea are well on their way to forging new relationships with each other and the rest of the world. But while they jointly support national reunification, the emerging arrangement is quite the opposite—an unspoken recognition that "two Koreas" exist on a semi-permanent basis, each with global interests and its own international outlook.

Change has been a long time coming to the Korean Peninsula, where the situation seemed to be frozen for most of the 20 years since the bloody international conflict of 1950-1953. Since the joint declaration of July 4, 1972, however, changes have been occurring with impressive speed.

The direct semi-public talks themselves—five trips to Seoul by North Korean delegates and five trips to Pyongyang by South Korean delegates—have produced little agreement on matters of substance and, in recent months, have bogged down in seemingly unyielding argument. At the same time, a familiar pattern of mutual denunciation and small military incidents—all of which were solemnly sworn last July—has reappeared.

To a great degree, the formal talks are temporarily a sidestep to energetic fact-finding for position at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly deliberations on Korean matters. Still, the discussions continue and their existence in the last year has been an important spur to other events.

Isolation Ended

Using the fact of the dialogue as an argument for equality with the South, Communist North Korea has broken out of international isolation. During the last year, it has won diplomatic recognition by 19 non-Communist governments, achieved a hard-fought admission to the World Health Organization and recently been granted permanent observer status at the UN in New York.

Should North Korea reverse its present stand and decide to seek formal admission to the world body, it would be virtually assured of success.

Anti-Communist South Korea has dropped its previous all-out opposition to international recognition of its northern neighbor. Moreover, South Korea is openly bidding for official contacts with China, Russia and other Communist countries—so far, no avail. Inside South Korea, President Chung Hee Park used the North-South dialogue last autumn as his principal justification for agreeing to a Western-style democratic constitution, the existing constitution and virtually all limitations on his power and tenure. With his political opponents under arrest, the press intimidated and opposition arguments prohibited, Park arranged for the acceptance of a new constitution by national referendum.

Inside North Korea, about the same time, Premier Kim Il Sung put through a new constitution which named him president—the same as Park—and changed the official capital from Seoul (the traditional Korean capital since 1392) to the northern city of Pyongyang. There was no clear relationship between the two new constitutions, but some of the parallels were striking.

Japanese Investment

Economically, South Korea has been moving swiftly from the American orbit to the Japanese. Because of the previous 40 years of occupation and centuries of cultural and military conflict, Japanese investment in South Korea was banned from the end of World War II until the normalization treaty of 1965. Since then, Tokyo has been increasingly active, and this spring the first time total Japanese equity investment surpassed total U.S. equity investment here.

For the first six months of this year, Japan provided \$167.7 million of the total \$168-million foreign equity investment recorded here—more than 99 percent.

Although it is highly critical of the growing Japanese stake in the South, the Pyongyang regime has been openly bidding for Japanese diplomatic recognition and closer economic ties. So far, Japan has been cautious because of strong feelings in Seoul and Washington. The split between the United States and China on the one hand and the retrenchment of American power in Asia on the other mean that both Korean regimes have become notably more independent politically and psychologically.

There is no doubt that the dialogue between the United States and the Communist powers is another underlying factor in the evolving North-South relationship on the Korean Peninsula. Military assistance from major sponsors to both sides is reported to

have declined substantially in recent years and, in present circumstances, the big powers appear disinclined to support any new military moves.

Given the swiftly changing relationships in this part of the world, it would seem logical that the two Koreas would take steps to diminish their hostility. In view of the extreme bitterness and animosity between them, however, such a move to logic still came as a surprise.

During the first few months after July 4, 1972, while the two sides were dealing largely with procedural matters, the pace of progress toward major agreements seemed very fast indeed. Early in November, a high-ranking South Korean delegate headed by Seoul's CIA chief Lee Hu Rak had a cordial conference in Pyongyang with Mr. Kim, who reportedly spent much of the session discussing the possibilities of trade and even joint economic ventures between the two regimes.

Afterward, the North Korean delegation chief, Second Vice Premier Pak Sung Chul, was publicly enthusiastic about trade and cultural exchanges, joint sports teams in international competitions and other proposals clearly acceptable to the South. Separate Red Cross talks being held alternately in the two capitals seem also to be making gains.

Motion Halted

Sometime early in the year, the forward motion stopped. As South Korean officials tell it, they sense trouble early in February when they began experiencing difficulty in scheduling the next joint meeting of the political-level committee. When the meeting was held in mid-March, North Korea tabled a sweeping proposal calling for peace treaty between the two sides, military cutbacks and withdrawal of U.S. forces from the South.

North Korea made extensive announcements of this proposal and reportedly insisted upon it as a prerequisite for further progress. The South Korean rejected it and a deadlock set in between dramatic and sweeping steps proposed by North Korea and the limited, gradual approach of the South.

On March 5, shortly before its mid-March meeting in Pyongyang, Seoul authorities announced that three armed North Korean infiltrators had appeared on the southern island of U-do two days previously and killed a watchman before escaping in the night. I was the first report of a major incident between the two sides since September, 1971. Two North Korean soldiers and one from the South have been reported killed and three other South Koreans captured in subsequent incidents.

Propaganda attacks, meanwhile have been stepped up. According to South Korea authorities, the underground Vol of the Unification Revolutionaries Party, broadcasting from a border area of North Korea never ceased its attacks on the southern regime and on March 1 began broadcasting six hours daily instead of two. Official Pyongyang radio as well as the controlled South Korean press have begun making stronger statements about it.

Since May 30, South Korean agencies have announced apprehension of at least one North Korean spy ring every week (except for one week when the operation of a convicted spy was announced). Some of the alleged agents had been picked up weeks or even months before the disclosure, and some had been under surveillance for a long time.

Still Talking

But, despite the seeming dead lock, small confrontations and attempts to show that the other side is to blame, the two Koreas are still talking to each other frequently by way of a Pyongyang-Seoul "hot line" by phone circuit installed after a year's communique, and they are continuing the periodic meeting of both the Red Cross delegates and the political-level North-South Coordinating Committee.

Talks with South Korean officials here and a North Korean Red Cross adviser in Tokyo make it clear that neither side is poised to end the dialogue. Both sides appear hopeful of breakthroughs in the future, although at this point each, for its own reasons, appears to be accelerating the negotiations.

A year of North-South dialogue has eliminated much of the tension if by no means all of conflict between the two sides of this divided peninsula. Continuing their discussions in spite of basic differences and seeking diplomatic and trade relations with nations through the world, both sides are tacitly demonstrating a realization that two Koreas will continue to exist for a long time.

Portuguese Premier to Arrive Today

5,000 Protest Caetano Visit to U.K.

LONDON, July 15 (Reuters).—Protests against tomorrow's visit of Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano began today when some 5,000 chanting demonstrators marched through central London. The protesters urged the cancellation of the visit because of alleged atrocities and massacres carried out by Portuguese troops in Mozambique.

The march was held peacefully. The leaders of the organizations which oppose the visit pledged that the Portuguese premier would be harassed throughout his four days in London.

Mr. Caetano and his daughter Ana Maria are due to arrive here around noon on an official visit to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the British-Portuguese alliance. Among the premier's engagements are a dinner with Queen Elizabeth on Tuesday evening and talks with British Prime Minister Edward Heath. Mr. Heath will give a dinner for Mr. Caetano tomorrow night.

The protesters marched in a light rain, carrying placards condemning the alleged atrocities. Some banners read: "End the Alliance; Stop Collaboration with Fascist Portugal" and "Caetano Get Out."

The procession was led by members of the opposition Labor party and was composed mainly of leftist political organizations. Labor politicians and members of the minority Liberal party have pledged to boycott all functions in honor of Mr. Caetano.

Along the march route was an indication of the heavy security which will protect the Portuguese leader during his stay.

Police cordons were thrown around potentially vulnerable points and barred the way to Mr. Heath's official residence and the offices of the Portuguese airline, TAP.

About 150 policemen, 50 on horseback, sealed off the entrances to the Portuguese Embassy, where the only incident of the parade, a minor scuffle, broke out.

Massacre Report

British newspapers continued to publish charges and counter-charges over the alleged atrocities. A leading Sunday newspaper, the Observer, charged that

provoking further reprisals.

Hutu Refugees Encouraging Raids Against Burundi Tutsis

By Charles Mohr

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 15 (UPI).—Amid continuing reports of the resurgence of clashes between the Hutu majority and the Tutsi minority of Burundi, it is apparent that militant Hutu refugees are continuing attempts to organize and encourage raids into Burundi with the aim of overthrowing the predominantly Tutsi government.

The refugees assert that systematic killing of Hutus by the Tutsis is continuing on a large scale, unknown to most foreign and diplomatic observers in that central African country.

A number of foreign travelers and diplomatic reports, in contrast, said that Burundi seemed relatively quiet in recent days after a serious outbreak of incidents in mid-May.

There is little doubt that militant Hutu student refugees are persisting in attempts to organize and encourage Hutu raids into Burundi territory and now seem wholly committed to the overthrow of the government of President Michel Micombero.

Such action is deplored by some observers, including a number of Hutu leaders in the neighboring country of Rwanda, on the grounds that the ill-prepared revolts and raids have contributed to what one man called "a psychotic fear and hatred" among the Tutsis and have brought harsh reprisals on simple Hutu peasants.

Imposing some degree of restraint on the Hutu student leaders has become, quickly, a major goal of officials in Rwanda and in Zaïre, to the west, and in Tanzania to the east.

Burundi and Rwanda are mirror images of each other, as are some key elements in the national picture are reversed in the two landlocked countries. In each country, Tutsis, who are tall and finely featured, compose about 15 percent of the population. For centuries, Tutsi monarchs and aristocracy held the majority Hutus, a Bantu group of smaller stature, in virtual serfdom. The situation in Burundi was more complex, however, because there had been more intermarriage and many people were of mixed stock. Also, Hutus had been given a greater share of power and privilege.

Tutsi hegemony was overturned in Rwanda in 1959. An estimated 20,000 Tutsis were killed in communal disturbances and an estimated 200,000 became refugees in neighboring countries.

Revolt Last Year

Although the Hutus had some degree of power and privilege in pre-independence Burundi, they also felt many grievances, and about 5,000 Hutus revolted in April of last year killing Tutsis indiscriminately. That led to massacres and other witnesses reported, to a vast pogrom in which Tutsis attacked Hutus, concentrating primarily on potential leaders, such as those with education or good employment.

Some Burundi officials have claimed that 50,000 persons (not all of them Hutus) died in this first wave of killing. Missionary and other sources put the figure higher, some as high as 100,000 to 200,000, but it is impossible to confirm any estimate.

The slaughter seemed to have

Portuguese soldiers were responsible for two massacres on Dec. 16 in the Mozambique villages of Wiriyamu and Chawola.

The Observer today claimed that the same soldiers alleged to have killed 400 persons in Wiriyamu moved on to the nearby village of Chawola and killed 53 persons, then piled up the bodies and burned them.

This information, the Observer said, came from an Italian priest who had been in close contact with missionaries based in Mozambique, including two Spanish priests now in jail there.

Portugal, which has denied the massacre allegations, has said Wiriyamu is not on its maps of the region. Wiriyamu was reported to be 15 miles from the provincial capital of Tete.

Site Is Visited

Another British newspaper, the Sunday Telegraph, published a lengthy report from a correspondent in Mozambique, who said that although he could not find Wiriyamu, he was taken by an African guide to a place called Wilamo, where there were the burned remains of huts. A Guardian report said that in the native language the "L" was pronounced like an "R."

The Telegraph said, however, there was no evidence of killings or gunfire, and dismissed it as a possible massacre site.

On Friday night, opposition leader Harold Wilson granted Portugal, Greece and South Africa as "outside the pale of civilized society."

In a television interview, he also said Uganda's President Idi Amin long ago should have been in the hands of a psychiatrist and said he might support Uganda's expulsion from the Commonwealth.

Wilson said Mr. Caetano should not have been invited to Britain. Portugal, he said, since World War II had a record "of outrageous oppression both at home . . . and in their colonies and there has been abundant evidence of atrocities piling up for some time."

Magazine Urges Boycott

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP).—The current tribal killings in the African state of Burundi are even more savage than last year's, which took an estimated 250,000 lives, a Jesuit magazine says.

The weekly America, published by the Jesuits of the United States and Canada, also urges the United States to try to halt the slaughter by boycotting Burundi's coffee crop. The weekly's comment, in part:

"The fact of 350,000 dead in Burundi's tribal massacres of last year was incomprehensible enough. More incomprehensible is the fact that another slaughter appears to be under way in this small central African country, and that the press is giving the event its usual scant attention."

E. Berlin Reds Honor Police After Incident

BERLIN, July 15 (AP).—The East German government has decorated seven of its border guards for what it called their brave and steadfast behavior during a serious border provocation, the Communist party newspaper reported yesterday.

Neues Deutschland referred to an incident on the Berlin wall last Sunday when angry West Berliners tore a six-foot hole in the prefabricated concrete fortifications after border guards foiled an escape attempt by three East Germans.

The party newspaper made no mention of the escape attempt or the hail of bullets the border guards sprayed at the would-be refugees opposite the French sector of the divided city.

Rome Police Say Getty Grandson Vanished Alone

ROME, July 15 (Reuters).—Italian police said today they have established that the missing grandson of American oil millionaire J. Paul Getty had not been kidnapped, but had vanished alone early last Tuesday.

It originally was believed that 16-year-old J. Paul Getty 3d, whose mother received a telephone call Thursday saying that he had been kidnapped—might have been abducted. But after four days of questioning the boy's friends, police said they had established that he disappeared alone Tuesday morning after a Belgian girlfriend, Danielle Deere, refused to join him for a few days on the Amalfi coast.

Police said that the boy was carried by her reply and left Rome's Piazza Navona without saying goodbye to his friends. He has not been seen since.

The boy's mother, former actress Gail Harris, 38, said she had spent most of the day and night waiting for the telephone in case she received a call demanding ransom money for her son. The original caller had told her to expect a second call which would name a sum for the release of the boy.

Police are still considering a suggestion that the youth may have engineered his own kidnapping.

Portuguese soldiers were responsible for two massacres on Dec. 16 in the Mozambique villages of Wiriyamu and Chawola.

The Observer today claimed that the same soldiers alleged to have killed 400 persons in Wiriyamu moved on to the nearby village of Chawola and killed 53 persons, then piled up the bodies and burned them.

This information, the Observer said, came from an Italian priest who had been in close contact with missionaries based in Mozambique, including two Spanish priests now in jail there.

Portugal, which has denied the massacre allegations, has said Wiriyamu is not on its maps of the region. Wiriyamu was reported to be 15 miles from the provincial capital of Tete.

Site Is Visited

Another British newspaper, the Sunday Telegraph, published a lengthy report from a correspondent in Mozambique, who said that although he could not find Wiriyamu, he was taken by an African guide to a place called Wilamo, where there were the burned remains of huts. A Guardian report said that in the native language the "L" was pronounced like an "R."

The Telegraph said, however, there was no evidence of killings or gunfire, and dismissed it as a possible massacre site.

On Friday night, opposition leader Harold Wilson granted Portugal, Greece and South Africa as "outside the pale of civilized society."

In a television interview, he also said Uganda's President Idi Amin long ago should have been in the hands of a psychiatrist and said he might support Uganda's expulsion from the Commonwealth.

Wilson said Mr. Caetano should not have been invited to Britain. Portugal, he said, since World War II had a record "of outrageous oppression both at home . . . and in their colonies and there has been abundant evidence of atrocities piling up for some time."

Magazine Urges Boycott

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP).—The current tribal killings in the African state of Burundi are even more savage than last year's, which took an estimated 250,000 lives, a Jesuit magazine says.

The weekly America, published by the Jesuits of the United States and Canada, also urges the United States to try to halt the slaughter by boycotting Burundi's coffee crop. The weekly's comment, in part:

"The fact of 350,000 dead in Burundi's tribal massacres of last year was incomprehensible enough. More incomprehensible is the fact that another slaughter appears to be under way in this small central African country, and that the press is giving the event its usual scant attention."

E. Berlin Reds Honor Police After Incident

BERLIN, July 15 (AP).—The East German government has decorated seven of its border guards for what it called their brave and steadfast behavior during a serious border provocation, the Communist party newspaper reported yesterday.

Neues Deutschland referred to an incident on the Berlin wall last Sunday when angry West Berliners tore a six-foot hole in the prefabricated concrete fortifications after border guards foiled an escape attempt by three East Germans.

The party newspaper made no mention of the escape attempt or the hail of bullets the border guards sprayed at the would-be refugees opposite the French sector of the divided city.

Rome Police Say Getty Grandson Vanished Alone

ROME, July 15 (Reuters).—Italian police said today they have established that the missing grandson of American oil millionaire J. Paul Getty had not been kidnapped, but had vanished alone early last Tuesday.

It originally was believed that 16-year-old J. Paul Getty 3d, whose mother received a telephone call Thursday saying that he had been kidnapped—might have been abducted. But after four days of questioning the boy's friends, police said they had established that he disappeared alone Tuesday morning after a Belgian girlfriend, Danielle Deere, refused to join him for a few days on the Amalfi coast.

Police said that the boy was carried by her reply and left Rome's Piazza Navona without saying goodbye to his friends. He has not been seen since.

The boy's mother, former actress Gail Harris, 38, said she had spent most of the day and night waiting for the telephone in case she received a call demanding ransom money for her son. The original caller had told her to expect a second call which would name a sum for the release of the boy.

Police are still considering a suggestion that the youth may have engineered his own kidnapping.



FUN FOUNTAIN—A flat-floored, 49-jet fountain with no barriers around it was put up at an urban redevelopment center in Kansas City and the owner-developer, Hallmark Cards, invites residents and visitors to the 50-building complex to have at it.

Cooler to U.S. Policies

Flow of Oil and Money Shifts Saudi Arabian Mideast Stance

By Jim Hoagland

DAHRAN, Saudi Arabia, July 15 (UPI).—The night sky glows in fierce red hues here at the edge of the world's largest oil field, where U.S. companies are racing to increase production needed to fill rising global energy demands.

Across the Arabian peninsula, a thousand miles away, Saudi merchants enter U.S. banks in Jeddah each morning with huge sacks of 100-rial notes, each note worth \$25. A tidal wave of money is rushing into the country as oil pours out.

In his modest, green-tiled-roofed summer palace in the mountain town of Taif, King Faisal, who is rapidly and perhaps somewhat reluctantly becoming one of the most powerful leaders in the Arab world, spends much of his time brooding about the flow of oil and money and its impact on the Middle East.

Saudi Arabia has shifted from being seen as the West's main hope for solving the energy crisis to being another unpredictable factor in the volatile world of oil and politics.

Not for Granted

"The United States can't take us for granted any longer," said a Saudi leader, who was educated in the United States and who describes himself as pro-American. Cooperation has to work both ways.

The four large U.S. petroleum companies that operate jointly here are pushing ahead with a crash expansion program around Dahran that in four years could thrust Saudi Arabia beyond the United States and the Soviet Union as the world's largest petroleum producer.

Increasingly, however, company officials wonder if they will be allowed to use the new facilities they are installing at the rate of \$500 million a year. Specific warnings by the Saudi petroleum minister and foreign minister and a more general declaration by King Faisal in an interview last week have made it clear that Saudi Arabia is seriously considering blocking future oil production increases because of what is seen here as all-out U.S. support for Israel.

Psychological Impact

A Saudi decision to freeze production at current levels could create chaos in an energy-hungry world, and competent Saudi officials predict that the psychological impact of such an announcement would drive up even more sharply and quickly the already rising oil prices.

The open discussion of such a possibility by the Saudis already anxious to see a major policy setback for the Nixon administration, an apparent aim of the Nixon administration has been to keep the growing U.S. need for Arab oil and its support for Israel separated or, as a Washington foreign policy source put it recently, "on two separate tracks."

The pronouncements by Saudi leaders are the first serious merging of the two tracks.

They also signify Saudi Arabia's new awareness of its growing power. Amassing foreign currency reserves at a rate of \$100 million a month, faster than it can spend it, this nation of 9 million persons is abandoning its traditional isolationism and is cautiously emerging as a major force in international, Arab and Persian Gulf politics.

"All the Arabs know that it is in the hand of this government alone to get the West to behave."

500,000 Barrels

This month, 500,000 barrels of Saudi oil will be exported to North America. Industry sources predict that the United States will need to import five times that figure by 1975.

King Faisal, who sees a long-term danger to the conservative Saudi society from too much easy money, has resisted large-scale social-welfare programs and bureaucrats that have helped other Gulf states soak up the oil money.

The national development budget has slipped from virtually zero four years ago to \$3 billion in the last fiscal year. But only 65 percent of the development funds were spent last year.

"We don't have enough contractors to do what we can budget, and what we want to do," said Hisham Nazir, the president of the government's Planning Organization. "There aren't enough contractors in the world."

Solar 'Outburst' Is Photographed On Soviet Flight

MOSCOW, July 15 (UPI).—Soviet scientists, using an eight-ton stratospheric observatory, have photographed a powerful outburst—apparently a nuclear reaction—on the sun, Tass news agency said yesterday.

Discernible on the photographs are details of the outburst of up to 62 miles in diameter, the agency said.

The phenomenon was photographed June 20 during a six-hour flight by the observatory over Central Asia at an altitude of 127 miles, Tass said.

Vladimir Kral, director of the Pulkovo Observatory near Leningrad and head of the project, said that initial study of the photographs and spectrograms showed that they were of exceptional value to scientists.

The scientist said the Soviet observatory was sent aloft by a balloon and soft-landed safely after completion of the experiment.

Iraqi Leader Consolidates His Control

Official Role Widened To Dictatorial Scope

BEIRUT, July 15 (Reuters).—President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr has tightened his control over Iraq after the provisional constitution was amended to give him virtually dictatorial powers.

The changes were announced yesterday in Baghdad, the capital, as the regime began four days of festivities to celebrate the anniversary of two revolutions—the violent overthrow of the monarchy on July 14, 1958, and the bloodless coup which brought President Bakr and the Arab Baath Socialist party to power on July 17, 1968.

The official Iraqi News Agency reported that the amendments were introduced by the Revolutionary Command Council, the supreme executive authority in Iraq, Friday night.

President Bakr, 61, a former army general who was a member of the "free officers" junta which toppled King Faisal 15 years ago, became, in addition to head of state, premier and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

2 Ways to Rule

President Bakr can enforce his authority either directly or through a council of ministers and has the power to appoint and dismiss any official.

The news agency said the president also had authority to exercise prerogatives "to safeguard the country's independence and territorial integrity, and to protect its internal and external security and look after the citizens' rights and freedoms."

Observers in Beirut said President Bakr's move is further evidence that the power struggle uncovered by an abortive coup on June 30 had cut deeply into the Baathist regime.

A minister was killed and another wounded in the coup attempt, officials said to have been masterminded by the director of public security, Col. Nazem Kasbar, who was executed on July 7 along with 35 "members of his clique."

Observers here said the changes could be the beginning of reconstruction of the Iraqi regime. President Bakr has announced that party elections will be held within four months.

Yugoslavia Ousts Macedonia Aide

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, July 15 (Reuters).—A purge of high Yugoslav party and government officials has spread to Macedonia with the ousting of Ljupka Naumoski, the republic's interior minister, informed sources said.

The minister, who has been heavily criticized for anti-party-line and factional policies, was ousted at a meeting Wednesday night.

In Belgrade Thursday, the Yugoslav Federal Assembly formally ousted Geta Tzivicki from the 30-member Federal Executive Council. Maces Keleman, a member from the Serbian region of Vojvodina, was also formally expelled from his post on the collective state presidency.

Colonel and Girl Reportedly Condemned as Spies in Egypt

BEIRUT, July 15 (UPI).—An Egyptian military court has sentenced an army colonel and a woman university student to death on charges of spying for Israel, the magazine Al Hawadess said Friday.

It was the first time that an Egyptian officer has been accused of spying for Israel and the most serious espionage case since Syrian authorities arrested and executed Elie Cohen in 1965, the magazine said.

The case cost Egypt \$25 million (Egyptian—\$80 million) to change the locations of military installations, because of information passed on to Israel, the magazine said.

Colonel 'Blinded' by Love

It identified the girl only as Heba, an Egyptian studying literature in Paris, and remarkable for her beauty, intelligence and her "grudge against the Arabs."

The officer was identified as Farouk, a colonel in charge of military construction. His love for the girl "blinded" him and made him agree to spy for the Israelis, the magazine said.

The girl visited Israel several times as the guest of the defense minister, Moshe Dayan, who once gave her a check for \$100,000 (British), the magazine said.

Mr. Dayan reportedly told her that she passed on to Israel information that Israel intelligence failed to get for 10 years.

The activities of the girl and the officer were discovered accidentally by a "dishonest" clerk at the Cairo post office. This clerk liked the French stamp on an envelope addressed to the army colonel. But when he removed the stamp, he found a black spot underneath.

He notified the authorities, who established that the black spot was a micro-film containing coded instructions asking for information about Egyptian missile sites.

But Egyptian intelligence men faced the problem of luring the girl from Paris. After checking her files, they found that her father worked in Libya.

They deceived the father into believing that his daughter had joined the Black September guerrilla group and impressed on him the necessity of her return for her own protection.

The father telephoned the girl in Paris, asking her to return to see him before he died from a "heart ailment."

The girl agreed to fly to Tripoli, Libya, for two hours only to see the father. But the two hours were enough for the Egyptian agents to apprehend her and take her back to Cairo, where her accomplice already was under arrest, the magazine said.

It quoted the officer as saying: "I have sold myself to the devil and am not worthy of living any more."

Cairo Affirms 'Total Accord' With Moscow

CAIRO, July 15 (UPI).—Presidential adviser Hafez Ismail said yesterday that Egypt and the Soviet Union are in "total accord" on the Middle East crisis and the future of relations between them.

Mr. Ismail was speaking to newsmen following his return from a three-day visit to the Soviet Union. He had a 3 1/2-hour meeting Friday with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the leader of the Soviet Communist party.

"The two sides are in total accord in their assessment of the Middle East situation," Mr. Ismail said.

"They are also in agreement on future steps and in their approach to relations between the two countries," he said.

Mr. Ismail said the Soviet Union is "determined to strengthen the Egyptian and Arab capability to confront the Zionist occupation, which is backed by imperialism, until this aggression is liquidated and the aspirations of the Palestinian people are realized."

Mr. Ismail's visit was mainly aimed at securing information on the results of Mr. Brezhnev's summit talks with President Nixon and to coordinate Egyptian and Soviet policies on the Middle East, political sources said.

Local news reports said the American-Soviet communiqué was being studied in light of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1971.

This prompted speculation in the Beirut press that the Egyptians may abrogate or revise the treaty.

But a report on the Brezhnev-Ismail meeting carried Friday by Tass said the talks were held in a "friendly and frank atmosphere" that reaffirmed the "great significance" of the treaty.

Baccarat
The Crystal of Kings since 1764
you are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms (dollars welcomed)
30 rue de Paradis, PARIS.
Tel.: 770-64-30.
Open daily except Sundays 9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
you will buy also from the other crystal and china stores in the famous Parisian Street.
Métro: Poissonnière & Gare de l'Est.

Wally Findlay
Galleries International
new york - chicago - milan - london - paris
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8^e
exhibition
simbari
until July 24
exhibition
PISSARRO
1884-1972
special showing
NESSI - CAMOIN - NOVOA
exclusive representative
of 30 contemporary artists
featuring
KLUGE - SEBIRE - MAIK - LE PHO
Impressionists,
post-impressionists
Tel. 228.70.74
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

IF YOU'RE IN:
GENEVA, ZURICH, BASEL, LUGANO, CARNO
MONTREUX, INTERLAKEN, MURGENSTOCK
GENEVA NEW YORK
YOU SHOULD WEAR
A ROLEX
BUCHERER
The finest watchmaker of Switzerland

ROLEX
A lifetime of history and prestige

HELENE DALE
7 Rue Scribe, 75009 Paris. Phone: 073-92-60.
FOR THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS
Always from the latest collections.
Tax Free. Facilities alterations.
CABESSA
125 Rue La Boétie (tel. 01-47-55-15-44)
on the 1st floor on the left
(Open every day, except Sundays)

Israel Cuts Length Of Draft for Men

TEL AVIV, July 15 (AP).—Israel has shortened its three-year draft for male soldiers by three months, apparently indicating that it sees no immediate danger of a Middle East war.

The draft order takes effect April 1, according to a cabinet communiqué issued today.

A year ago, the Israelis decided to cut the length of service, saying the Egyptian Army posed too great a danger.

The 30-month period of military service for women remains unchanged.

In Posing Watergate Questions

Senate Panel's Styles Vary

WASHINGTON (NYT)—"I listen to the others and try to establish a principal line that I'm interested in. And then I try to bore in on it."

That is the way Sen. Howard E. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., describes the way he prepares to question the Watergate witnesses.

More often than not, the line he chooses involves an effort to discover the motives of the witnesses. And, with no prefabricated questions—just a few scribbled notes—in front of him, he tries to get inside the minds of those involved in the Watergate conspiracy.

Other senators have different routines. Herman E. Talmadge, D-Ga., gets up every morning before 4 a.m. and begins developing his questions. Lowell F. Weicker Jr., prepares his questions at daily sessions with his staff, some lasting well into the night and others beginning at 7 a.m. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, comes in each morning with a neatly typed list of questions he wants answered and patiently crosses them off, one by one, if they are asked before he gets his turn.

There is seldom coordination among the seven senators over who will ask which questions. And only rarely does the committee staff suggest a question for a senator to ask.

Office Work

Rather, after several hours together under the glaring television lights, the senators return separately to their offices and begin the preparation routines they have developed since the hearings began two months ago. Sen. Baker, who may be the most adroit interrogator, says he enjoys having other committee members take their turn before him. That way, he says, the sub-



Sen. Howard Baker Jr.



Sen. Herman Talmadge

stantive questions have already been asked, and he has what he calls "maximum freedom to ask what I want."

Often, as he did with John N. Mitchell last week, the Tennessee senator begins indirectly. "Would you tell me, Mr. Mitchell, what is your perception of the institution of the presidency?" he asked.

As Sen. Baker had expected, Mr. Mitchell sidestepped such a broad question. But with that as an opening, Sen. Baker gradually got around to the heart of his inquiry.

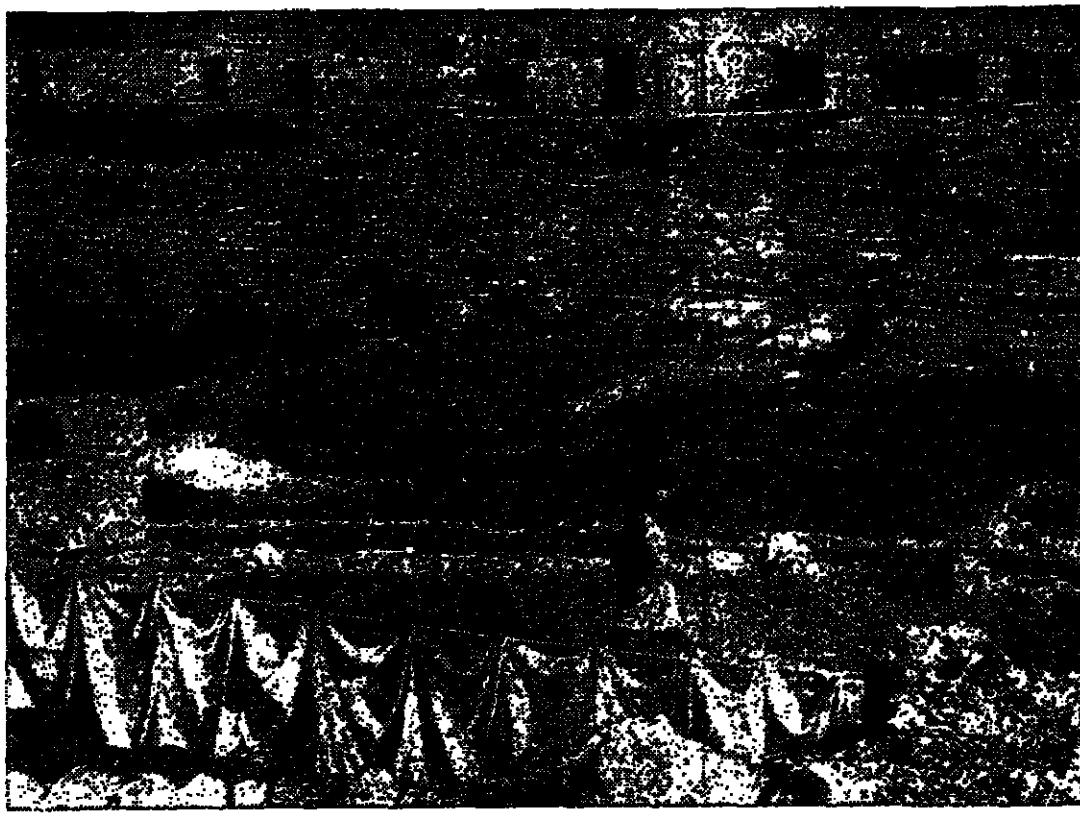
'Shrouded in Mystique'

"Is the presidency so shrouded in mystique?" Sen. Baker asked. "Is there such an aura of magnificence about the presidency, is there such an awesome responsibility for a multitude of problems and undertakings of this nation that the presidency in some instances must be spared the detail, must be spared the difficulty of situation which in more ordinary circumstances might be considered by some at least to be frank, open declarations of criminal offense?"

It was a rhetorical question, but it enabled Sen. Baker to express his distress at the thought that aides like Mr. Mitchell were making decisions that Sen. Baker feels should have been made by Mr. Nixon.

Other senators have their own preferred lines of questioning. Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., the chairman, tries to bring out the constitutional implications of the Watergate affair. Sen. Weicker is most interested in the Nixon administration's internal security operations. Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R-Pa., concentrates on what each witness told and was told by Mr. Nixon.

Sen. Talmadge seems fascinated by the financial manipulations in the Watergate case.



CONTROVERSIAL CONSTRUCTION—Concrete, moderate-rise apartments of Kiryat Arba, the largest Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank of Jordan, continues to grow on the hills beyond the Arab community of Hebron, Biblical home of Abraham.

Settlers Act as Government Hesitates

Israeli Town Expands in Arab Area

By Terence Smith

KIRYAT ARBA, Israeli-occupied Jordan (NYT)—Under a scorching sun a huge crane lifts prefabricated concrete walls into place atop the shell of an apartment building. Bulldozers push tons of rocky brown soil aside for the foundation of a synagogue.

Kiryat Arba, the largest and most controversial Israeli settlement on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, is being quadrupled in size.

Under a recent government decision, 750 apartment units are to be added to the 250 standing on the slopes overlooking the Arab town of Hebron. These will be supplemented by roads, shopping centers, schools and synagogues.

The work is to be completed by 1975, by which time the population of this extraordinary community that was founded over the government's objections five years ago by a group of zealous Jews is expected to exceed 5,000.

'Creating Facts'

In the Israeli political lexicon, this sort of expansion in the occupied territories is known as "creating facts." It is the practical manifestation of the political philosophy of the so-called hawk in the government, including Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. Although the doves oppose such expansion on the grounds that it forecloses negotiating options, Kiryat Arba is dramatic evidence that the hawks are getting their way.

"Just imagine what it would take for an Israeli leader to tell us to give all this up and go home," a Kiryat Arba resident told a visitor. "It would be political suicide."

Of the 49 settlements Israel has established throughout the occupied territories since the 1967 war, Kiryat Arba is by far the most ambitious and politically provocative. While the others are mostly small agricultural settlements, Kiryat Arba is conceived as a city.

Sharp Contrast

Its 40-odd apartment blocks are set close together, with playgrounds and basketball courts. On the edge of the town a small industrial park is functioning.

The scene is in sharp contrast to the traditional Arab character of the area and of Hebron, the second largest Arab town on the West Bank, which is nestled in the valley immediately beneath Kiryat Arba.

Hebron's history dates to the book of Genesis, which describes the prophet Abraham settling

there and being buried there with his wife, Sarah, and his sons, Isaac and Jacob. Their tombs are marked by the huge Mosque of Abraham, which dominates the town, reflecting Islam's veneration of the Hebrew patriarchs.

According to tradition, Jews lived in Hebron continuously from the 6th century B.C. until 1929, when the small community was wiped out during a general Palestinian revolt against the early Zionist settlers.

Bold Stroke

The new Kiryat Arba (the name is a Biblical one for Hebron) was created five years ago in a bold stroke by Jews determined to re-

establish that Jewish presence and build their lives around the tomb of their patriarchs.

Led by Rabbi Moshe Levinger, 33 ultra-Orthodox families moved into the Park Hotel in Hebron on the eve of Passover, 1968, and announced that they had no intention of leaving. The government was caught by surprise and embarrassed since international law prohibits the establishment of civilian settlements in land under military occupation.

After an unsuccessful attempt to discourage and oust the settlers, the government finally accepted their presence. Construction of the new town began in the summer of 1970 and the first families moved in in September, 1971.

And Inflation Waxes

U.S. Tourists Showing Pain As Almighty Dollar Wanes

BOON (NYT)—You can see it in the face of the American tourist at Frankfurt airport as he changes \$100 for something under 240 marks—barely enough for two nights at the Inter-Continental Hotel. If he has the courage to deny the porter a tip.

You can see it in the face of Mark Heland of Olympia, Wash., as he pays the equivalent of 75 cents for a Coca-Cola in a Paris cafe.

You can see it in the face of Stanley Silverstein of Elizabeth, N.J., as he tells you how his grand tour of Europe has become a hassle of hitchhiking, cheap hotels and curtailed itineraries.

They are the faces of pain being worn all over Europe these days by American tourists caught in a monetary squeeze—soaring prices for virtually everything and the diminishing almightiness of the American dollar.

A survey of the situation by correspondents of The New York Times in London, Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, Bonn and elsewhere indicates that American vacationers are paying 25 to 30 percent more for their trips than they were two years ago.

A meal in a modest restaurant in West Germany, Switzerland, Belgium or the Netherlands can run as much as \$30 a person, and some higher-class restaurants charge double that. European newspapers and magazines are still reasonably priced, but in West Germany the International Herald Tribune costs 45 cents and Time magazine is more than a dollar.

Despite the pinch, the crush of American tourism has apparently not diminished. Americans are still to be found in droves at Trafalgar Square in London, on the Spanish Steps in Rome and on the Eiffel Tower in Paris, but they are also to be found spending their time—and especially their money—in different ways.

In London an orchestra seat at the Covent Garden Opera that cost \$15 two years ago is now more than \$20. And getting to the opera house—or anywhere else, for that matter—is more expensive, too. Taxi fares have jumped 15 percent and the fares of buses and subways 20 percent since the summer of 1971.

In Rome shopping has become such an expensive proposition that some merchants no longer put price tags in window displays. The American tourist is groaning that hotel and restaurant prices in European capitals have approached or surpassed those in New York City.

An American couple in Paris, for example, will pay \$22 for a medium-sized double room, \$18 for an average meal for two with wine, 40 to 50 cents for a subway ride, 80 cents for a pack of German cigarettes, \$22 for an ounce bottle of Arpege perfume and \$30 for a pair of silver cufflinks.

A meal of soup, steak, vegetables, coffee, dessert and beer at the Rembrandt Restaurant near the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam costs \$11.50 for two; the same meal was \$7.45 in 1971.

Prices Have Soared

According to a travel agent in Rome, an American couple can expect to pay \$120 for three nights at an average hotel with half board, a full day's guided tour of the city and another full day's excursion to the suburbs.

Although London prices have soared, the value of the pound sterling has been dropping almost in tandem with the dollar in the last few weeks. In a sense, then, an American is better off there than in other capitals, where his dollars fetch less and less in local currencies.

Prices for tourist services and commodities in Rome have risen 10 to 30 percent in the last two years, and they are expected to go even higher with an influx of people for the 1976 Holy Year proclaimed by Pope Paul VI last month.

Room costs are up some 15 percent in Rome and restaurant meals up about 20 percent. A half-day's guided tour of Rome by American Express is about \$5, up 15 percent from two years ago.

An experienced traveler can, of course, usually find good accommodations and excellent food for much less, and sometimes for bargain prices in European capitals.

Protestant Erskine Childers

New Irish President Reflection of Puzzle

By Tom Lambert

DUBLIN.—The Irish can be a puzzle even to themselves, as they again in the man recently elected as their new president.

Erskine Childers, a Protestant born in England, who does speak Irish, and the son of a pro-Irish American mother and English father who was executed for insurgency on the order of an uncle of the new president's electoral foe.

"The circumstances may have some aspects of a Greek tragedy I suppose one might say," Mr. Childers said in an interview his white presidential mansion, once the home of the ruling English viceroys in Ireland.

But, as Mr. Childers said about his election in a land where Protestants make up only 5 percent of Ireland's 3 million population: "If the election showed we Southern Irishmen are a tolerant people then I am very glad. I have never felt the slightest discrimination against me for my religion in all my life."

"He's a good little man, you know, he did things for us," a health minister, he's honest, he speaks the truth, we like him," a Dublin laborer in explaining why he voted across his party's line for the new president.

Effective Minister

A graduate of Cambridge University and once a manager of an American tourist agency in Paris, Mr. Childers has been Southern Irish parliamentarian since 1938 and an effective minister of posts, land, transport and health at various times in three Irish governments. He was deputy premier in Jack Lynch's government recently ousted in an election by a coalition headed by Liam Cosgrave, currently premier.

Mr. Childers won the presidency against odds several years ago in a hard-fought campaign against the government candidate, Thomas O'Higgins.

It was Mr. O'Higgins's uncle, Kevin, who ordered Mr. Childers' father executed as an insurgent in the 1922-23 Irish Civil War. The conflict featured the use of some weapons brought to Ireland by Mr. Childers' parents aboard the father's yacht.

Mr. Childers recalled being summoned to his father's cell day before his execution, when he was 17. "My father told me to speak of the civil war, or his execution, to shake his will with his executioners, and to do nothing ever to create history in Ireland," Mr. Childers said.

Mr. Childers did not mention the war or his father's except in the 250 speeches he delivered in his election campaign. Neil did Mr. O'Higgins.

Fourth President

As Ireland's fourth president—and second Protestant chief of state—Mr. Childers, 61, does not have the prestige of the man who succeeded in office, 91-year-old Eamon De Valera who stepped down after two presidential terms of seven years.

Ireland's president does not have strong constitutional power. The nation is governed by its premier and parliament. The president may refer to the supreme court any parliamentary law deemed unconstitutional and may call for a general election if a minority parliamentary party defeats the government on a substantive issue.

But otherwise the presidency is largely a titular office, occupied busy with ceremonial affairs but expected to stay out of politics.

After a few days in office, Mr. Childers said he thought the presidency gives him "more time for thought, more time to do my activities" such as how to help Ireland's mental health, dispirited young people "to face the strain of human existence."

Quality of Society

"I will try to extend the president's role in a noncontroversial way so as to provide improved education and cultural opportunities for young people, to better the quality of Irish society," he said. Convinced that "the character of society is largely created by what people do in their spare time," Mr. Childers wants Ireland to avoid the tensions arising in some other states out of boredom, with its modern living patterns.

"Unless an enormous change can be made in the cycle of behavior before the end of this century, we may have a big with the mental health of Ireland," he said.

He also expressed concern about the limited but increasing of drugs and tranquilizers by Irish youngsters. "What can we teach our children to face the strains of human existence with recourse to drugs and tranquilizers?" he asked.

Although he has more time for such reflections now, Mr. Childers said, he misses the political warfare which has enlivened his adult life.

"I am going through the inevitable stage of regret that I no longer in the world of political involvement," he said.

Los Angeles Times

Soviet Clean-Up in Georgia Spreads to Retail Corruption

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW (NYT)—A purge of the Soviet Union's Georgian Republic, still going strong after nine months, has now reached the Caucasian state's retail establishments—a traditional hotbed of corruption, bribery and illegal operations.

A Georgian newspaper, reprinted in Moscow, reports that a dozen officials of the republic's Trade Ministry, from the minister down, have been ousted on charges of mismanagement or worse.

The housecleaning is being conducted by an energetic new Communist party chief, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who appears to have been given wide powers when he was appointed last September, presumably by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the national party leader.

Georgia long has been an independent-minded republic, running things its own way, and has not always knuckled under to Kremlin directives. The new 45-year-old party secretary has a reputation for having opposed the widespread underground business practices that flourished under his predecessor, Vasily P. Molodtsov.

The charges now being made against the republic's trade officials suggest some of the malpractices that are likely to occur in the Soviet Union's state-run and planned economy, in which officials are not accountable to the public and the controlled press usually runs exposés only if officially approved.

Embezzlement

According to a long account in the Georgian newspaper Zarya Vostoka, shortages of food were caused in state stores by mismanagement and embezzlement. The shortages forced shoppers to turn increasingly to the peasant markets, which are a form of free enterprise still tolerated in the Soviet Union.

Instead of building more eating places for the general public, the Trade Ministry invested construction capital in expensive restaurants frequented by the elite. Workers had to spend 40 minutes standing in line to get a meal. In poorly managed, overcrowded factory canteens, Government wholesalers made no attempt at market research and allocated stocks arbitrarily without an appropriate system. Goods that were in supply were held in reserve, he allocated separately to managers willing to pay off wholesalers.

Huge amounts of goods said to have been embezzled in recent years, and those that were concealed under fictitious inventories. Infractions discovered by inspectors of the operating independently of the Trade Ministry after the latter's own corrupt inspectors failed to find violations.

Bribes Customary

Throughout the Georgian wholesale and retail enterprise, the charges continue, it is customary for people to pay to get hired and to get paid, to obtain allocations of food from wholesale agencies and conceal malpractices.

Off-Camera at the Bugging Probe

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON, July 15.—When FBI didn't show up at the Senate Watergate hearings last week, absent for the first time since they began two months ago, people started asking for her.

FBI? Who is FBI? There is no FBI on the Watergate witness list, or on the Senate committee or its staff. She is unknown outside the hearing room. But as the crowds began gathering there every morning, her name became as familiar to those inside the marbled walls of Room 318 as that of Jeb Stuart Magruder, John W. Dean 3d or John N. Mitchell.

FBI is one of the regulars. She waited long hours to get in and stood additional hours among the four rows at the rear of the room to watch a part of history or just to see something extra, more than the television set a few feet away. As the Capitol Hill police tell it, she sometimes provided almost as colorful a show off camera as on.

FBI would wear a baseball cap over a green yarn wig, a gold miniskirt and an army jacket covered with campaign buttons. Sometimes she peered through ski goggles. Often, she carried two radios and a pair of handcuffs. She told the guards she had no home, and spent her nights sleeping in moving buses.

'Where's FBI?'

"She looked strange, but we talked to her a lot and found her pretty straight," a guard said. "She sure was funny. She entertained us for hours. The time goes real quick. I hope she comes back. Everyone today is asking, 'Where's FBI?'"

Even though FBI may be gone, there is no lack of interesting spectators. It is a responsive crowd, mostly young and distinctly partisan. It laughs at Chairman Sam Ervin's country homilies—even though he admonishes it for doing so—and cheers when the anti-Nixon forces score a point. Cheerleaders such as Ginger Rogers, John Lennon and Yoko Ono and Norman Mailer have been in the crowd.

"It's like football," said a young attorney on the committee staff. "A lot of people have season tickets."

Another of the regulars is Charlene Treflinger, who lives outside Baltimore and gets up at 3 a.m. to drive the 60 miles to Washington. She has missed only one day—the first—and she missed it only because she did not realize the hearings were open to the public.

TV Is a 'Drag'

"Once you see it in person, it's really a drag to watch it on TV," she said. "There's just so much a feeling of realism that you would otherwise miss."

But there are things that even the regulars do not get an opportunity to see because they go on away from Room 318.

During the private sessions, for example, when a Senate investigator interviews upcoming

witnesses, the behavior of witnesses often differs from their televised appearances, according to staff members of the committee.

"During our staff interview with former White House Counsel John Dean, he went through four packs of cigarettes," said a staff member who did not wish to be identified. Mr. Dean, although he drank a great deal of water during his public testimony, did not smoke on the air.

"He also confessed he was worried he wouldn't have enough time to get a haircut before his appearance," the staff member said.

'Secure Room'

Although most of the interviews have been conducted in what is known as "the secure room," a room on the ground floor of the new Senate Office Building, also used as a "holding room" for witnesses before testimony, additional meetings have taken place in a small white Capitol Hill townhouse, affectionately termed by staff members as "la petite maison blanche."

It serves as the official home of the Senate Separation of Powers subcommittee but, according to Rufus Edmisten, the deputy chief counsel to the Watergate committee, it has been used in more recent weeks as a second site for interviews. Mr. Edmisten equates a little when he describes a recent incident there:

"One very, very famous witness was interviewed in the house. In the middle of the interview, he left to go use the bathroom. Well—and I had forgotten this—hanging on the bathroom wall was a calendar with a big picture of the White House on it. As a joke, some of the staff members had scrawled some nasty wild comments on it—and one of the wildest concerned this particular gentleman."

"Well, he came out and looked at me. That's some bathroom," he said. "I'm honored to be mentioned on your wall."

Unmentionable

"I thought—oh my God—what if he mentions this in his testimony—that he thinks we are biased—but he didn't. I took that thing off the wall right away."

During another private meeting, Mr. Edmisten said, convicted Watergate conspirator Bernard L. Barker entered handcuffed to two U.S. marshals, having been brought to Capitol Hill from prison.

"It was the saddest thing I ever saw," Mr. Edmisten said. "The two marshals took the handcuffs off and left him alone with me. He had this pitiful, plaintive look on his face. Finally, he asked me if I thought it would be all right if he called his daughter, who lives in Washington."

"I dialed the number for him and he held that phone like it was a baby. When he heard his daughter's voice, tears started coursing down his cheeks. When

he finally hung up the phone, he hugged me."

Demeanor Changed

It was former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, however, according to Mr. Edmisten, who showed the greatest change in demeanor. "The first interview we had with him was on the day [May 10] he was indicted in New York in the [Robert F.] Vesco case [over a secret \$200,000 Nixon campaign contribution]," Mr. Edmisten said. "He was extremely shaky. He had nothing on his face but a severe frown. He had lost weight. The scene was like a morgue."

During his private interview earlier this week, however, as well as his public testimony, Mr. Mitchell seemed a different person. Mr. Edmisten said, "He bounced in, smiled at everyone and cracked a few affectionate jokes about Martha." he said. "I think he gave a splendid performance."

The crowd seemed to think so, too, although there were audible sighs of disappointment when Mr. Mitchell appeared without his wife, Martha. Guards said that the crowd was the largest since the hearings began.

Special Reason

Stan Michelman Jr., a member of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, came from Gainesville, Fla., with three companions to see Mr. Mitchell and said he would not leave until his testimony was over. They had a special reason for the trip.

"It was exactly a year ago that we were charged with conspiracy to disrupt the Republican National Convention, and Mitchell came down for our pretrial thing," he said. He displayed a white T-shirt that had "Watergate Bug" written in red across the front.

"We decided to return the courtesy," he said.

Los Angeles Times



INTERESTED SPECTATOR—Actress Ginger Rogers at Senate Watergate hearings June 7.

امكن ان ال دل

Sports

BOOKS

POWER PLAY:
Oil in the Middle East

By Leonard Mosley, Illustrated. Random House. 457 pp. \$10

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I know: the politics of oil seems slippery, the geography of the Middle East is a muddle and the causes that lie behind the so-called energy crisis now supposedly facing the United States are bewildering. Yet surprisingly enough, Leonard Mosley's "Power Play: Oil in the Middle East" is not only an interesting book that helps one to understand the difference between high-grade and low-grade crude oil, between the emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai, and between the oil concessions of Jean Paul Getty and Armand Hammer. It is also actually entertaining enough to remind one at times of a desert extravaganza such as "Lawrence of Arabia," at times of a musical comedy such as "The King and I" and at times of a political spoof such as "The Mouse That Roared." If you have ever spent a moment wondering what is going to happen to the United States when its domestic oil supplies run dry, what is to become of Israel when the Arab countries finally nationalize their oil concessions, you could do worse than read Mr. Mosley's entertaining report.

For somehow this chatty English foreign correspondent (and author of over a dozen books on various 20th-century events) manages to zigzag all over the Middle East and fill us in, country by country, on the modern histories of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Libya. (For technical reasons, he was not able to visit Israel so he confines his analysis of her oil prospects to an appendix.)

Yet while Mr. Mosley gads about, describing the rise and fall of Iran's Mohammed Mossadegh, or the spending spree of the late Abdullah Tariki, the former oil minister of Saudi Arabia who has been a prime force in favor of nationalization, we are able to construct in our minds a useful composite picture of the typical oil kingdom. In this picture we see a scorched sandy tract ruled over by a warlike sheik with a dozen wives and a hundred concubines. Into this waste track resourceful Western geologists, half in love with Arabia (we can hear the glittering of harps in the background as they come). They give the sheik millions in exchange for the billions they will win if the long-odds gamble for black gold pays off. It does... with an ex-

ploration that brings black rain and white technicians. The sheik and his court grow corrupt and tired from counting Cadillac. The Westerners form an international cartel to protect the flow of profits. The common people of the oil kingdom get handouts from both their ruler and the Westerners.

Eventually the sheik dies and is replaced by a more progressive-minded relative. Surrounding him are clever, well-educated advisers fired with national pride and hatred for the international cartel. Soon they begin inviting independent oil producers and countries outside the cartel to bid on new concessions, with the aim of breaking up the monopoly. Soon they demand to participate in the administration as well as the ownership of the oil companies. Soon it is 1973 and if our typical country has not already nationalized its wells, it seemed about to...

But what of the grave issue of the future? What of the prospects of America's oil interest in the Arab countries—interest that, Mr. Mosley assumes, will eventually come to depend upon our domestic oil supplies? There seems little doubt in his mind that all the Middle East oil states will one day nationalize their concessions, and probably before the end of the century, contract agreements with the contrary notwithstanding. And Western strategists are justly concerned about the effect this will have on both the price and supply of oil to the West as well as on Israel's security.

"Yet curiously enough," Mr. Mosley reflects, "to date no single Middle East oil state has nationalized any United States oil company (except for Libya, nationalization of the Bunko Hunt Oil Company, which occurred after the publication of Mr. Mosley's book), despite the fact that American policy in support of Israel continues to bedevil relations between the Arab world and Washington." And the reason for this may be, Mr. Mosley speculates, that the Arab might not gain so much from such a move. "Nationalization would get the United States out of the West off the hook politically in the Middle East. It would de-politicize petroleum and restore it as an article of merchandise to be sold at the going price, and it would remove the oil from the Arab-Israeli arena."

Moreover, any militant who thereupon suggested that the oil states controlling their own oil should immediately begin a boycott of petroleum to those Western nations pursuing "anti-Arab policies" would crash with a considerable impact against the facts of commercial life...

And, as the author concludes, "Not even the pleasure of seeing the United States squirm under a boycott is worth the destruction of a billion-dollar oil field."

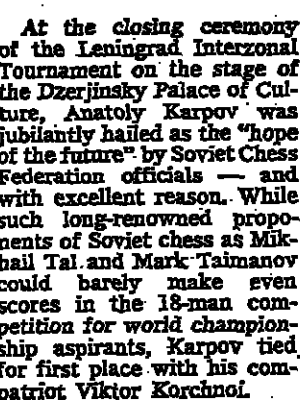
Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne



Position after 28 P-K6

At the closing ceremony of the Leningrad International Tournament on the stage of the Dzerzhinsky Palace of Culture, Anatoly Karpov was jubilantly hailed as the "hope of the future" by Soviet Chess Federation officials and with excellent reason. While such long-renowned proponents of Soviet chess as Mikhail Tal and Mark Taimanov could barely make even scores in the 18-man competition for world championship aspirants, Karpov tied for first place with his compatriot Viktor Korchnoi.

Not only did Karpov, a 22-year-old economics student, amass the extremely high total of 13½ points in 17 rounds, but he also came through as the one undefeated player in the event. Because of Karpov's ability to win consistently with solid, logical strategy, he need not and does not strain himself with wild adventures so productive of unsettling losses. His sober, realistic style, carried by his extraordinary virtuosity and accuracy, augurs well for his play in the elimination matches. In these, the three qualifiers from Leningrad—Korchnoi, Karpov and T—will meet the three to be determined in the second international (to be held July 20 to Aug. 20 in Petropolis, Brazil) plus two former world champions, Boris Spassky and Tigran Petrosian.

Despite Karpov's preference for positional maneuvering, he does not turn down the opportunity for attacking play when it is offered. In his ninth encounter with Miguel Quinteros of Argentina, he sharply spotted the moment for sacrificing the exchange and brilliantly rammed through a winning attack.

Karpov's 8 N-N3, by which he declined to let Quinteros seize the "poisoned" QN2, is not supposed to be dangerous for Black, but 9... P-PR3 had the double disadvantage of weakening the kingside

and presenting White with a tempo to get his bishop to KN3 at move 12. The unfortunate consequence for Quinteros was that Karpov was able to proceed with the strong thrust 13 P-K5.

Perhaps Quinteros would have done better to try 14... N-Q4, since he could weather 15 N-N3, B-N3; 16 P-K5, Q-K5; 17 P-B5, P-K4; 18 Q-Q3 by 18... N-B3. After his 14th move, he could no longer continue 15... N-Q4, since 16 N-N3, B-N3; 17 R-K5, P-K5; 18 P-K6 wins material for White. Karpov's 16 N-N4 neatly brought a piece to the attack, ready to answer 16... N-K7 with 17 N/4-B5.

Disagreeable or not, Quinteros had no choice but to eliminate the knight with 19... B-N3, since his ambitious 19... B-Q4 ran into Karpov's powerful 20 R-K5, which set up a terrific attack. Quinteros could not accept the knight with 25... P-N3; 26 Q-K5, N/2-Q3; 27 P-N3, N-K5, since 28 B-K5 leads to an unparryable mate.

Karpov's double breakthrough 27 P-R5 and 28 P-K6 ridged the Black kingside and his 34 P-N4 and 35 P-N5 settled the conflict by driving the black knight away from the defense. After 37 Q-K5, Quinteros was helpless against the coming 38 R-K5, and he thus was constrained to resign.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	1... P-K4	21 N-K5	21... R-N5	37 Q-K5	37... Resigns
2 P-K3	2... P-K3	22 N-K6	22... R-N6		
3 P-Q4	3... P-Q4	23 N-K7	23... R-N7		
4 N-K3	4... N-K3	24 N-K8	24... R-N8		
5 N-Q3	5... N-Q3	25 N-K9	25... R-N9		
6 B-K5	6... B-K5	26 N-K10	26... R-N10		
7 P-B4	7... P-B4	27 N-K11	27... R-N11		
8 N-N3	8... N-N3	28 N-K12	28... R-N12		
9 Q-B3	9... Q-B3	29 N-K13	29... R-N13		
10 B-R4	10... B-R4	30 N-K14	30... R-N14		
11 Q-O-O	11... Q-O-O	31 N-K15	31... R-N15		
12 B-N3	12... B-N3	32 N-K16	32... R-N16		
13 P-K5	13... P-K5	33 N-K17	33... R-N17		

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I BEEN BRAGGIN' ABOUT YOU... DON'T SAY ANYTHING."

CROSSWORD

By Will Wen

ACROSS

- 1 Newspaper offerings
- 4 Defeat
- 8 Hat
- 13 Horn sound
- 14 Spring school routine
- 15 Towel fabric
- 16 German number
- 17 Ball team
- 18 Nouveau
- 19 Whirligig
- 21 Lustrous
- 22 Example of
- 24 Literary contraction
- 28 Appeal
- 29 Ancient Iranian
- 32 Therefore
- 33 Picture
- 37 Bible book
- 38 Actress Baker
- 40 Baltic native
- 41 Performer
- 43 — circus
- 44 Flower
- 45 — Juan
- 46 Evil

DOWN

- 11 Tennis name
- 12 "Say —"
- 13 Fortification ledge
- 20 Number in Naples
- 21 Rival of T.C.U.
- 22 Unanimously
- 27 Con
- 28 Prohibition foes
- 29 Fools
- 30 Western campus
- 31 Banners
- 33 Ransack
- 34 Volume unit
- 35 Abbr.
- 36 Outlet for
- 37 Down
- 38 Stall
- 42 Late decade
- 47 Fleur-de
- 48 Summer initials
- 51 "The smoking lamp"
- 52 Villages
- 53 Poet W. H.
- 54 Nobel chemist, 1922
- 55 Dutch town
- 56 Comical
- 57 Radar spot
- 58 Mesh weaver
- 61 Former U. N. name



PEANUTS
B.C.
L.I.L. ABNER
BEETLE BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZZ SAWYER
WIZARD OF ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POCO
RIP KIRBY



Miller, Coles Tie for 2d

Weiskopf Open Winner by 3

By Fred Tupper

TRON, Scotland, July 15 (UPI)—Tom Weiskopf won the 1973 British Open yesterday by three strokes from Johnny Miller and Neil Coles of Britain. His two-under-par 70, together with a four-under-par 68 in the first round, gave him a four-round total of 276 to tie the Open record set by Arnold Palmer on this course 11 years ago.

"I will never consider myself a great player until I win a major championship," said Weiskopf, a 30-year-old golfer from Columbus, Ohio, who has won three tournaments on the American circuit this year.



Peter Revson can afford to drink champagne.

Revson Takes 1st Prix After Crash Halts Race

SILVERSTONE, England, July 15 (UPI)—Peter Revson, an American, won his first Formula One Grand Prix yesterday in the British classic, which was marred by an eight-car accident on the first lap that caused the race to be restarted.

Revson, driving a Works McLaren-Ford, became only the fifth American to win a Formula One Grand Prix. He previously bested a second place in the South African Grand Prix, a fourth in the Spanish and a fifth at Monte Carlo.

The last American to win a grand prix was Mario Andretti of Nazareth, Pa., who won in South Africa in 1971. Before that, it was Dan Gurney in the 1967 Belgian Grand Prix, Richie Ginther in 1965 at the Mexican Grand Prix and Phil Hill, the 1961 world champion.

Jody Scheckter of South Africa precipitated the pile-up when his McLaren spun out of control with a blown tire as he entered the stretch and bounced off a barrier.

Andrea D'Alema was trapped in the wreckage of his Brabham-Ford for more than 30 minutes. The Italian, 30, suffered a broken ankle and was hospitalized. The other drivers involved suffered cuts and bruises.

Officials immediately stopped the race. After the track was cleared of the debris, the race was restarted 1 hour 40 minutes later.

The drivers knocked out of the race, in addition to D'Alema, were George Follmer of California, Jean-Pierre Beltoise of France, Mike Hailwood and Roger Williamson of Britain, Carlos Pace of Brazil, Jochen Mass of West Germany and Schekter.

The clerk of the Silverstone course, Dean Delamont, told Reuters later that the drivers involved in the crash were spared possible death because of the newly designed fuel tanks.

(He said that if the new rubber double-skinned tanks had not been fitted to all cars there would have been a real risk of a blaze as the cars' enormous fuel tanks were still almost full.)

Peter Revson's time for the 191.6-mile

Spectacular challenges by Jack Nicklaus and Coles came too late to worry Weiskopf. A year ago at Muirfield, with a round to play, Nicklaus correctly forecast he needed a 65 to win and got a 66. Yesterday, he was nine strokes behind at the start and he still said he was determined to have a go.

"As long as the holes last," he said, "somebody could fall on his face." Nicklaus shot a course record 65 and tied the British Open mark made by half a dozen players. He wound up with 280, four strokes back in fourth place. Coles, 30, meanwhile charged

home with a 66 to tie Miller at 279.

Miller, who made history four weeks ago by finishing with a 63 to win the United States Open, never really threatened yesterday although he started only one shot back of Weiskopf. He missed two-foot putts at the 15th and 16th and finished with a 72.

"There are no excuses," said Miller, 26. "The turning point came on the 15th. I was still in with a chance and had a two-footer for a birdie. Then there were screams and yells for a Coles putt, and I backed away. I missed, and then another one on the next. When you get in the rough it was like hitting out of a pail of water. What a course."

Bert Yancey was five under par with 281, and the only other man to break par was Peter Butler of Britain with 286.

In retrospect, Weiskopf proved his right to this championship under fire Friday when he could have panicked. In other years, he has lost his temper and exploded. He had led by three strokes at the start of the third round, but was two down to Miller going to the 13th. He boomed a 5 from two feet under enormous pressure for the birdie that counted most and scraped out with a stroke lead at the day's end.

Money isn't Everything

But it wasn't until the 17th Friday that he knew he had it. "I'll never be as excited again," said the 6-foot-3-inch 162-pounder. "It was so tough—a course I'm not sure I know yet how to play."

The rewards are enormous in prize money. Weiskopf's share of the \$14,300, which is less than he got for winning the Colonial National, the Kemper and Philadelphia tournaments and only \$1,200 more than he got for finishing third in the United States Open.

What Weiskopf did today was keep his cool. An 18-foot putt gave him a birdie 3 on the third. A 9 iron from the right rough and a 25-footer sweetly sunk meant another bird on the sixth and he got his third birdie on the 11th because "I hit one of my better shots ever."

A 1 iron from a downhill lie wound up 35 feet from the pin and two putts gave him his 4 on this par-5 hole. A bogey on the 18th, when his 7 iron flew out over the green, was meaningless in the end.

"He has more natural talent and more shots than anybody in the game today," said Nicklaus, who went to Ohio State University with Weiskopf.

Big Jack came to the home hole to the roar of tremendous applause following one of the great rounds in British history. That 65 could have been anything. To get it he had an eagle 3 on the 11th where he took 10 in 1962.

Coles, long-time Ryder Cup player, has won nearly everything in these isles and this year has taken the Spanish Open.

American Lee Trevino, who failed in his attempt to win his third straight British Open, saved his best round for last, shooting a 68 for a 289 total, 13 strokes off the pace. Arnold Palmer finished with a 72 for 290.

LEADING SCORERS
T. Weiskopf 144-200 68-71-70-73-78
J. Nicklaus 145-201 69-72-71-72-74
N. Coles 146-202 70-73-72-73-74
J. Miller 147-203 71-74-73-72-73
B. Yancey 148-204 72-73-74-73-72
P. Butler 149-205 73-74-73-74-72
D. McGilchrist 150-206 74-75-73-74-72
C. Coles 151-207 75-74-73-74-72
G. Follmer 152-208 76-75-74-73-72
J. Scheckter 153-209 77-76-75-74-73
D. McGilchrist 154-210 78-77-76-75-74
D. McGilchrist 155-211 79-78-77-76-75
D. McGilchrist 156-212 80-79-78-77-76
D. McGilchrist 157-213 81-80-79-78-77
D. McGilchrist 158-214 82-81-80-79-78
D. McGilchrist 159-215 83-82-81-80-79
D. McGilchrist 160-216 84-83-82-81-80
D. McGilchrist 161-217 85-84-83-82-81
D. McGilchrist 162-218 86-85-84-83-82
D. McGilchrist 163-219 87-86-85-84-83
D. McGilchrist 164-220 88-87-86-85-84
D. McGilchrist 165-221 89-88-87-86-85
D. McGilchrist 166-222 90-89-88-87-86
D. McGilchrist 167-223 91-90-89-88-87
D. McGilchrist 168-224 92-91-90-89-88
D. McGilchrist 169-225 93-92-91-90-89
D. McGilchrist 170-226 94-93-92-91-90
D. McGilchrist 171-227 95-94-93-92-91
D. McGilchrist 172-228 96-95-94-93-92
D. McGilchrist 173-229 97-96-95-94-93
D. McGilchrist 174-230 98-97-96-95-94
D. McGilchrist 175-231 99-98-97-96-95
D. McGilchrist 176-232 100-99-98-97-96
D. McGilchrist 177-233 101-100-99-98-97
D. McGilchrist 178-234 102-101-100-99-98
D. McGilchrist 179-235 103-102-101-100-99
D. McGilchrist 180-236 104-103-102-101-100
D. McGilchrist 181-237 105-104-103-102-101
D. McGilchrist 182-238 106-105-104-103-102
D. McGilchrist 183-239 107-106-105-104-103
D. McGilchrist 184-240 108-107-106-105-104
D. McGilchrist 185-241 109-108-107-106-105
D. McGilchrist 186-242 110-109-108-107-106
D. McGilchrist 187-243 111-110-109-108-107
D. McGilchrist 188-244 112-111-110-109-108
D. McGilchrist 189-245 113-112-111-110-109
D. McGilchrist 190-246 114-113-112-111-110
D. McGilchrist 191-247 115-114-113-112-111
D. McGilchrist 192-248 116-115-114-113-112
D. McGilchrist 193-249 117-116-115-114-113
D. McGilchrist 194-250 118-117-116-115-114
D. McGilchrist 195-251 119-118-117-116-115
D. McGilchrist 196-252 120-119-118-117-116
D. McGilchrist 197-253 121-120-119-118-117
D. McGilchrist 198-254 122-121-120-119-118
D. McGilchrist 199-255 123-122-121-120-119
D. McGilchrist 200-256 124-123-122-121-120
D. McGilchrist 201-257 125-124-123-122-121
D. McGilchrist 202-258 126-125-124-123-122
D. McGilchrist 203-259 127-126-125-124-123
D. McGilchrist 204-260 128-127-126-125-124
D. McGilchrist 205-261 129-128-127-126-125
D. McGilchrist 206-262 130-129-128-127-126
D. McGilchrist 207-263 131-130-129-128-127
D. McGilchrist 208-264 132-131-130-129-128
D. McGilchrist 209-265 133-132-131-130-129
D. McGilchrist 210-266 134-133-132-131-130
D. McGilchrist 211-267 135-134-133-132-131
D. McGilchrist 212-268 136-135-134-133-132
D. McGilchrist 213-269 137-136-135-134-133
D. McGilchrist 214-270 138-137-136-135-134
D. McGilchrist 215-271 139-138-137-136-135
D. McGilchrist 216-272 140-139-138-137-136
D. McGilchrist 217-273 141-140-139-138-137
D. McGilchrist 218-274 142-141-140-139-138
D. McGilchrist 219-275 143-142-141-140-139
D. McGilchrist 220-276 144-143-142-141-140
D. McGilchrist 221-277 145-144-143-142-141
D. McGilchrist 222-278 146-145-144-143-142
D. McGilchrist 223-279 147-146-145-144-143
D. McGilchrist 224-280 148-147-146-145-144
D. McGilchrist 225-281 149-148-147-146-145
D. McGilchrist 226-282 150-149-148-147-146
D. McGilchrist 227-283 151-150-149-148-147
D. McGilchrist 228-284 152-151-150-149-148
D. McGilchrist 229-285 153-152-151-150-149
D. McGilchrist 230-286 154-153-152-151-150
D. McGilchrist 231-287 155-154-153-152-151
D. McGilchrist 232-288 156-155-154-153-152
D. McGilchrist 233-289 157-156-155-154-153
D. McGilchrist 234-290 158-157-156-155-154
D. McGilchrist 235-291 159-158-157-156-155
D. McGilchrist 236-292 160-159-158-157-156
D. McGilchrist 237-293 161-160-159-158-157
D. McGilchrist 238-294 162-161-160-159-158
D. McGilchrist 239-295 163-162-161-160-159
D. McGilchrist 240-296 164-163-162-161-160
D. McGilchrist 241-297 165-164-163-162-161
D. McGilchrist 242-298 166-165-164-163-162
D. McGilchrist 243-299 167-166-165-164-163
D. McGilchrist 244-300 168-167-166-165-164
D. McGilchrist 245-301 169-168-167-166-165
D. McGilchrist 246-302 170-169-168-167-166
D. McGilchrist 247-303 171-170-169-168-167
D. McGilchrist 248-304 172-171-170-169-168
D. McGilchrist 249-305 173-172-171-170-169
D. McGilchrist 250-306 174-173-172-171-170
D. McGilchrist 251-307 175-174-173-172-171
D. McGilchrist 252-308 176-175-174-173-172
D. McGilchrist 253-309 177-176-175-174-173
D. McGilchrist 254-310 178-177-176-175-174
D. McGilchrist 255-311 179-178-177-176-175
D. McGilchrist 256-312 180-179-178-177-176
D. McGilchrist 257-313 181-180-179-178-177
D. McGilchrist 258-314 182-181-180-179-178
D. McGilchrist 259-315 183-182-181-180-179
D. McGilchrist 260-316 184-183-182-181-180
D. McGilchrist 261-317 185-184-183-182-181
D. McGilchrist 262-318 186-185-184-183-182
D. McGilchrist 263-319 187-186-185-184-183
D. McGilchrist 264-320 188-187-186-185-184
D. McGilchrist 265-321 189-188-187-186-185
D. McGilchrist 266-322 190-189-188-187-186
D. McGilchrist 267-323 191-190-189-188-187
D. McGilchrist 268-324 192-191-190-189-188
D. McGilchrist 269-325 193-192-191-190-189
D. McGilchrist 270-326 194-193-192-191-190
D. McGilchrist 271-327 195-194-193-192-191
D. McGilchrist 272-328 196-195-194-193-192
D. McGilchrist 273-329 197-196-195-194-193
D. McGilchrist 274-330 198-197-196-195-194
D. McGilchrist 275-331 199-198-197-196-195
D. McGilchrist 276-332 200-199-198-197-196
D. McGilchrist 277-333 201-200-199-198-197
D. McGilchrist 278-334 202-201-200-199-198
D. McGilchrist 279-335 203-202-201-200-199
D. McGilchrist 280-336 204-203-202-201-200
D. McGilchrist 281-337 205-204-203-202-201
D. McGilchrist 282-338 206-205-204-203-202
D. McGilchrist 283-339 207-206-205-204-203
D. McGilchrist 284-340 208-207-206-205-204
D. McGilchrist 285-341 209-208-207-206-205
D. McGilchrist 286-342 210-209-208-207-206
D. McGilchrist 287-343 211-210-209-208-207
D. McGilchrist 288-344 212-211-210-209-208
D. McGilchrist 289-345 213-212-211-210-209
D. McGilchrist 290-346 214-213-212-211-210
D. McGilchrist 291-347 215-214-213-212-211
D. McGilchrist 292-348 216-215-214-213-212
D. McGilchrist 293-349 217-216-215-214-213
D. McGilchrist 294-350 218-217-216-215-214
D. McGilchrist 295-351 219-218-217-216-215
D. McGilchrist 296-352 220-219-218-217-216
D. McGilchrist 297-353 221-220-219-218-217
D. McGilchrist 298-354 222-221-220-219-218
D. McGilchrist 299-355 223-222-221-220-219
D. McGilchrist 300-356 224-223-222-221-220
D. McGilchrist 301-357 225-224-223-222-221
D. McGilchrist 302-358 226-225-224-223-222
D. McGilchrist 303-359 227-226-225-224-223
D. McGilchrist 304-360 228-227-226-225-224
D. McGilchrist 305-361 229-228-227-226-225
D. McGilchrist 306-362 230-229-228-227-226
D. McGilchrist 307-363 231-230-229-228-227
D. McGilchrist 308-364 232-231-230-229-228
D. McGilchrist 309-365 233-232-231-230-229
D. McGilchrist 310-366 234-233-232-231-230
D. McGilchrist 311-367 235-234-233-232-231
D. McGilchrist 312-368 236-235-234-233-232
D. McGilchrist 313-369 237-236-235-234-233
D. McGilchrist 314-370 238-237-236-235-234
D. McGilchrist 315-371 239-238-237-236-235
D. McGilchrist 316-372 240-239-238-237-236
D. McGilchrist 317-373 241-240-239-238-237
D. McGilchrist 318-374 242-241-240-239-238
D. McGilchrist 319-375 243-242-241-240-239
D. McGilchrist 320-376 244-243-242-241-240
D. McGilchrist 321-377 245-244-243-242-241
D. McGilchrist 322-378 246-245-244-243-242
D. McGilchrist 323-379 247-246-245-244-243
D. McGilchrist 324-380 248-247-246-245-244
D. McGilchrist 325-381 249-248-247-246-245
D. McGilchrist 326-382 250-249-248-247-246
D. McGilchrist 327-383 251-250-249-248-247
D. McGilchrist 328-384 252-251-250-249-248
D. McGilchrist 329-385 253-252-251-250-249
D. McGilchrist 330-386 254-253-252-251-250
D. McGilchrist 331-387 255-254-253-252-251
D. McGilchrist 332-388 256-255-254-253-252
D. McGilchrist 333-389 257-256-255-254-253
D. McGilchrist 334-390 258-257-256-255-254
D. McGilchrist 335-391 259-258-257-256-255
D. McGilchrist 336-392 260-259-258-257-256
D. McGilchrist 337-393 261-260-259-258-257
D. McGilchrist 338-394 262-261-260-259-258
D. McGilchrist 339-395 263-262-261-260-259
D. McGilchrist 340-396 264-263-262-261-260
D. McGilchrist 341-397 265-264-263-262-261
D. McGilchrist 342-398 266-265-264-263-262
D. McGilchrist 343-399 267-266-265-264-263
D. McGilchrist 344-400 268-267-266-265-264
D. McGilchrist 345-401 269-268-267-266-265
D. McGilchrist 346-402 270-269-268-267-266
D. McGilchrist 347-403 271-270-269-268-267
D. McGilchrist 348-404 272-271-270-269-268
D. McGilchrist 349-405 273-272-271-270-269
D. McGilchrist 350-406 274-273-272-271-270
D. McGilchrist 351-407 275-274-273-272-271
D. McGilchrist 352-408 276-275-274-273-272
D. McGilchrist 353-409 277-276-275-274-273
D. McGilchrist 354-410 278-277-276-275-274
D. McGilchrist 355-411 279-278-277-276-275
D. McGilchrist 356-412 280-279-278-277-276
D. McGilchrist 357-413 281-280-279-278-277
D. McGilchrist 358-414 282-281-280-279-278
D. McGilchrist 359-415 283-282-281-280-279
D. McGilchrist 360-416 284-283-282-281-280
D. McGilchrist 361-417 285-284-283-282-281
D. McGilchrist 362-418 286-285-284-283-282
D. McGilchrist 363-419 287-286-285-284-283
D. McGilchrist 364-420 288-287-286-285-284
D. McGilchrist 365-421 289-288-287-286-285
D. McGilchrist 366-422 290-289-288-287-286
D. McGilchrist 367-423 291-290-289-288-287
D. McGilchrist 368-424 292-291-290-289-288
D. McGilchrist 369-425 293-292-291-290-289
D. McGilchrist 370-426 294-293-292-291-290
D. McGilchrist 371-427 295-294-293-292-291
D. McGilchrist 372-428 296-295-294-293-292
D. McGilchrist 373-429 297-296-295-294-293
D. McGilchrist 374-430 298-297-296-295-294
D. McGilchrist 375-431 299-298-297-296-295
D. McGilchrist 376-432 300-299-298-297-296
D. McGilchrist 377-433 301-300-299-298-297
D. McGilchrist 378-434 302-301-300-299-298
D. McGilchrist 379-435 303-302-301-300-299
D. McGilchrist 380-436 304-303-302-301-300
D. McGilchrist 381-437 305-304-303-302-301
D. McGilchrist 382-438 306-305-304-303-302
D. McGilchrist 383-439 307-306-305-304-303
D. McGilchrist 384-440 308-307-306-305-304
D. McGilchrist 385-441 309-308-307-306-305
D. McGilchrist 386-442 310-309-308-307-306
D. McGilchrist 387-443 311-310-309-308-307
D. McGilchrist 388-444 312-311-310-309-308
D. McGilchrist 389-445 313-312-311-310-309
D. McGilchrist 390-446 314-313-312-311-310
D. McGilchrist 391-447 315-314-313-312-311
D. McGilchrist 392-448 316-315-314-313-312
D. McGilchrist 393-449 317-316-315-314-313
D. McGilchrist 394-450 318-317-316-315-314
D. McGilchrist 395-451 319-318-317-316-315
D. McGilchrist 396-452 320-319-318-317-316
D. McGilchrist 397-453 321-320-319-318-317
D. McGilchrist 398-454 322-321-320-319-318
D. McGilchrist 399-455 323-322-321-320-319
D. McGilchrist 400-456 324-323-322-321-320
D. McGilchrist 401-457 325-324-323-322-321
D. McGilchrist 402-458 326-325-324-323-322
D. McGilchrist 403-459 327-326-325-324-323
D. McGilchrist 404-460 328-327-326-325-324
D. McGilchrist 405-461 329-328-327-326-325
D. McGilchrist 406-462 330-329-328-327-326
D. McGilchrist 407-463 331-330-329-328-327
D. McGilchrist 408-464 332-331-330-329-328
D. McGilchrist 409-465 333-332-331-330-329
D. McGilchrist 410-466 334-333-332-331-330
D. McGilchrist 411-467 335-334-333-332-331
D. McGilchrist 412-468 336-335-334-333-332
D. McGilchrist 413-469 337-336-335-334-333
D. McGilchrist 414-470 338-337-336-335-334
D. McGilchrist 415-471 339-338-337-336-335
D. McGilchrist 416-472 340-339-338-337-336
D. McGilchrist 417-473 341-340-339-338-337
D. McGilchrist 418-474 342-341-340-339-338
D. McGilchrist 419-475 343-342-341-340-339
D. McGilchrist 420-476 344-343-342-341-340
D. McGilchrist 421-477 345-344-343-342-341
D. McGilchrist 422-478 3

In Mitchell's Spell

WAS FAMOUS



Back in Washington, Kissinger

He is said to suspect that he may even have gone to the Soviet Union, thanks to the perfidy of John Dean. Prof. Kissinger is reluctant to trouble him with the facts of the matter. The President is a man with important things on his mind.

Taking Inigo Jones Out of the History Books

the Navy carried the Monitor believes i

rt of the Monitor. the piles of sand

...the first fight between ironclad ships

Miss Lewis's next competition will —SAMUEL JUSTICE.

Underwater Archaeologists May Have Found the Monitor

The Navy carried the Monitor

believes is part of the Monitor.

the piles of sand covering

the first fight between ironclad ships.

Miss Lewis's next competition will —SAMUEL JUSTICE.

REDS AND OTHERS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LI. CLASIFIED OFFICES

ACTINIA: Mr. Mackay, White, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903,